

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

Thursday, July 3, 1862.

F. H. PRATT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All communications for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

22 Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in Taylor Falls. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

HORRIS & LARSEN are our authorized agents in Chicago—145 Randolph street.

JOY, CON & CO. are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

MATHER & ABBOTT are our authorized agents for New York City—325 Broadway.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

No Paper Next Week.

We shall issue nothing but an advertising sheet from this office next week. Reason, we want to celebrate the glorious Fourth.

Sheep Raising.

If the signs of the times do not deceive us, the sheep, wool and mutton interest of our State are increasing rapidly. We learn from a gentleman who has recently made a trip down the river, that he saw a number of fine flocks of sheep coming from the East, which are to stock some of the prairie farms of Minnesota. It is one of the most sensible and profitable enterprises of the day. There is more actual profit in a flock of 100 good sheep every year, than there is in 200 acres of wheat.

The people of Minnesota who consult their own interest, will not fail to see that they must get into the way of raising wool. Our facilities are most ample. No one denies that. We have a soil and climate that are unequalled for wool growing, and why should we be dependent as a people upon the flocks of the East for our woolen goods? The farmers of Minnesota can raise wool at a cheaper figure than it can possibly be raised in the older States. They can flood the Eastern markets with wool, and manufactured goods, too, for that matter, as well as any class of people living. But let us first get about raising the wool, and the quicker some of our leading farmers begin to turn their attention to the matter in earnest, the better it will be for them and the State at large.

U. S. Deputy Marshal Gridley is creating quite an uproar among the lumbermen in this vicinity, those at any rate who have been cutting on Government land the past winter. If they do not enter the land they have cut on, and pay fifty cents per thousand stumpage, he seizes the logs and sells them, taking out that amount and enough to pay expenses. It is astonishing what an amount of pine has been customary to cut on Government land. A lumberman will enter 40 acres, and not cut a tree off it, but do his whole winter's work on land adjoining belonging to Uncle Sam. The proceedings of the Marshal bring these facts to light. Of the pine cut last winter on this river, probably not one acre in a hundred was entered.—*Polk County Press.*

The concluding portion of the above paragraph we pronounce a gross libel upon some of the best citizens in this vicinity. We say this with due deference to the editor of the Press, who probably meant no harm by it, not knowing the facts in the case when he penned the article.

It is true that Marshal Gridley has created something of a stir among our lumbermen, but it is intimated that he had some object in view other than that of serving the Government. Of this, however, we will not now speak.

We have it from good authority, that not a stick of lumber has been cut from Government land in this District during the past year. On the Wisconsin side we have no doubt but there has been some trespassing, and with others would be glad to see the guilty parties punished, but that there has been one fourth part of the lumber cut that is claimed, we do not believe. We know lumbermen here charged with having cut timber from Government land when there was no such land within several miles of their camps. And yet these men have been subjected to great inconvenience by the Marshal, who seizes their logs and sells them, if the owners cannot prove they were not cut on Government land. We consider this all wrong. If there has been any trespassing, there is a legal mode of punishing the offenders, and

with efficient officers it is an easy matter to ascertain the facts. The proceedings of the Marshal may bring some facts to light, that perhaps he would not like to have made public, and we advise him to be sure he is right before he proceeds farther with this business. We may have something more to say on this subject hereafter.

BUSINESS.—Business in town is now quite brisk, our merchants, with no exceptions, having about all they can attend to. Trade here, during the past two months, has increased all of one half over the same months last year. At that time there were but two dry good stores in town, now there are three, each one doing a handsome business. Goods can be bought here as cheap as anywhere in the State, and people who study their own interest will by all means invest their money in this town.

IMMIGRATION.—From our State exchanges we learn that since the passage of the Homestead Law, immigration has increased to a great extent, and now exceeds that of any previous year. As yet it has not tended much this way, people generally preferring prairie to timber land, but we have no doubt, when the advantages of this section of country are once known abroad, that we shall receive our share of immigration.

We call the attention of our readers to the document on our outside this week, from the Commissioner of Statistics, J. A. Wheelock, Esq. It should be read by all, and after it is read the paper should be sent east, to post people who think of making a home in the West in regard to our facilities for farming. Let every man who takes the Reporter send this week's issue to an eastern friend and our word for it, it will have a good effect.

We have not heard that anything will be done in this vicinity to-morrow. The people generally will celebrate the day own their "own hook." Those who do not go out of town will in all probability enjoy themselves at home in the best manner possible.

The Chisago County Democracy held a County Convention at Sunrise last week, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the county in the State Convention, which is to convene in St. Paul to-day. We did not learn who were elected.

There is to be a "grand splurge" at Osceola on the evening of the 4th of July, in the shape of a ball. Preparations are being made to have a good time, and we doubt not that no one who attends will be disappointed.

J. W. Mullen has just received from Chicago the best stock of confectioneries ever brought to this town. He also has some nice oranges, lemons, nuts, raisins, etc., which people would do well to call and try. His advertisement will appear next week.

The late rains caused a rise in the river of some eighteen inches, but it is now slowly receding. There is now but little prospect of our lumbermen getting their logs down until fall.

Peterson for July is on hand, with its pages well stored with good reading. The price of this magazine is only two dollars per year, and it is actually worth, to any house keeper, twice that sum.

FRIEND FRANK.—As it may be interesting to some of your readers to know the depth of water in the dalles, I give you the result of a series of casts made the other day. The greatest depth, 11½ fathoms or about 70 feet, is in the middle of the river between St. Croix landing and the point on the Minnesota shore. In the eddy, about 10 fathoms or 60 feet. Between St. Croix Landing and the sheer boom it varies from 8½ to 6 fathoms, 40 to 50 feet. From St. Croix to Taylor Falls landing the depth varies greatly, the bottom being apparently very uneven, the least depth I found between these points being 3½ fathoms or 21 feet, and the greatest 10 fathoms, 60 feet, the deepest place being just above the Falls landing and the shoalest just above the eddy.

My apparatus was a ¼ inch line and two sheaves weighing 13 lbs. each. My method was to keep the boat head up stream, and let her drift with the current till I got bottom, then to keep the boat stationary till I was sure of my cast. The water close by the sides of the stream nowhere exceeds 20 feet.

R. C. E.

We learn that Judge McMillan is to deliver the oration at Marine on the 4th of July. It is expected that large delegations from adjoining towns will be in attendance, and the day celebrated in grand style.

Some of our lumbermen, taking advantage of the recent rise in the streams above, succeeded in driving their logs into the St. Croix river, where they now remain, there not being enough water to drive them down.

Goody for July is received, and is well worth reading. Every lady ought to take it, and we believe could save every year ten times its subscription price by having it in the house.

Arthur for July has come to hand, and when we say that it fully sustains its previous good reputation, we say enough in its praise.

In relation to the rejection of General Shields' nomination for a Major Generalship, the correspondent of the World says:

The nomination of General Shields as Major General was rejected by the Senate to-day in executive session. It is said there was not a vote in his favor. The testimony adduced before the committee on the conduct of the war in regard to the battle of Port Republic, showed, in the estimation of Senators, that General Shields was either insane or perfectly incompetent. It is said that many of the officers, medical and military, nearest to the person of General Shields for some time past, have been ready to bear testimony to his insanity. Some Senators call it by a different name, but it is sufficient to cause his rejection as a Major General, and will probably deprive him of any military command whatever.

Information Wanted.

FREE HOMESTEADS FOR SMALL COLONIES.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS, ST. PAUL, June 17th, 1862.

To the Editor of the Reporter.

Several parties in New England, New York, Wisconsin and Illinois to whom I am in correspondence are desirous to find favorable locations for small colonies of from forty to one hundred persons on unappropriated tracts of public land subject to settlement under the Homestead Law.

They desire to obtain such tracts as near present settlements and as advantageously situated in other respects as possible. Will some of your readers inform me whether there are any such tracts in their vicinity—available for the purposes mentioned—and if so they will do me the favor to indicate its locality and extent—giving the name of county and town and also the Government subdivisions, as nearly as possible? Describe the tract. Is it rolling or level prairie? Are there bodies of timber on or near it—of what kind, how much and how distributed? How is it watered? Is it on or near streams or lakes or intersected by water courses? Has it any mill privileges? What is the character of the soil? Are there any meadows or grass lands on it? What is the distance and cost of transportation from the Mississippi? What is the distance from projected railroad lines or navigable rivers? And state generally whatever would form an inducement to settlement.

The facts must be attested by responsible names, and no statement will be accepted which would have any tendency to mislead the parties interested. A prompt attention to this matter by some of your readers will greatly oblige

Yours truly,

J. A. WHEELLOCK,
Com. of Statistics.

Our War Correspondence.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Robinson Ford, Tenn., June 11th, 1862.

DEAR SIR:—I have waited in vain for some items of interest, to communicate, but it is with us as it was on the Potomac last fall and we might say, "All is quiet on the Tennessee." Now and again our hopes are raised high by some forward movement, but only to be disappointed by a backward one.

Last week we were ordered to march as supporting force to a section of our battery. We supposed we were in for a fight of a footrace, but did not get either, for on reaching Pulaski we were ordered back and the battery went on to Rogersville without us.

Four companies of our regiment, A, B, G, and K, are down in Alabama and participated in the affair at Chattanooga, under Negley.

On the day we went to Pulaski with the battery, we left Camp Lane, 12 miles south of Columbia, after 3 o'clock in the afternoon and reached Pulaski at midnight, a distance of 29 miles. We have obtained from the people around here the title of "The Flying Infantry," for they say we will be in a place one day and 40 miles off the next—we are always turning up in some of their towns where they least expect us.

Having finished the bridge at Caliooka we came down to this place to rebuild another that was burned here. I suppose in consequence of the speed and skill with which we rebuilt Bacon Creek bridge, General Halleck thinks we are good for nothing else.

The Headquarters are six miles south with four companies, where there is another burnt bridge. We got our bridge done yesterday, and had the pleasure of seeing the cars cross and go down to the next break.

The weeds were so high on the track they had to be cut in some places, and in other places we had to dig half a foot to find it, the dirt being washed on to it from adjacent high lands.

At the Depot near this place there is a "right smart chance" of cotton, which has been hauled there in anticipation of the opening of the road.

Burnt Bridge six miles north of Pulaski.

Since writing the above we have marched about 8 miles, and are now in advance of the regiment. A long bridge has been destroyed here and it will take some time to rebuild it. Company D, is with us, so that if attacked by the rebel cavalry we can defend ourselves successfully at least.

We are fortunate in having a beautiful camp ground in the timber, which is composed of beech principally and is totally devoid of underbrush, presenting a beautiful park-like appearance. In both our last camps we were in open fields and suffered much from the heat, as canvas is no protection at all from the rays of the sun. In fact a tent becomes an oven by 9 o'clock, and as we are confined inside the lines in consequence of the plundering of the farmers' houses, it is impossible to find a shady spot.

G. W. G.

June 12, 1862.

I ought to have mentioned that on our return from Pulaski we were accompanied by 1600 men, who had been released on parole by the rebels. They were part of the force that was taken with Gen. Prentiss at Shiloh. From them we learned that they were raw troops. Some of them had never had a battalion drill; some of them left their State just a week before the day of the battle; they said they fought from 6 in the morning till 6 in the evening and only surrendered when ordered to do so by command of General Prentiss. It seems while they stood their ground the regiments on the right and left were forced back and thus they found themselves surrounded.

These men state that they were nearly starved to death and that the rebels let them go because they had nothing to feed them on. They otherwise treated them well, did not take their money or clothes from them, and offered them 50 per cent premium on their "Green backs." At this rate some transactions took place, as the men had to buy whatever they could get to keep life in them. Peddlers were allowed access to the prison, and soon got all the money the poor fellows had, by charging most exorbitant rates for the simplest articles of food and of the worst quality. The poor fellows were ragged and barefooted, and a more gaunt, awful looking set were never seen. They were covered with vermin in consequence of being hurried from one foul den to another, the rebels being always fearful of attack from our forces. They had taken them once down as far as Mobile, but hearing the fleet was coming to attack that city, hurried them back to Chattanooga. Fortunately for our men they traveled altogether by rail, but in the close box cars used to transport slaves and stock. They were sometimes nearly suffocated and deprived of water till almost fainting. But in general they were far better treated than those taken at Bull Run, which proves that kindness will beget kindness, as sure as wrong will engender wrong.

The rebels that guarded them had friends and relatives at Camp Douglas, and were in receipt of letters from them acknowledging the kind treatment they received. Hence, with a few exceptions, their guards treated them well and after they were determined to release them, be-

came familiar and communicative and parted with them more like friends than enemies. They came from Huntsville with one of Mitchell's trains of wagons that was going to Columbia for supplies, but though the train was a large one, it could not contain them all, and the roadsides were lined with the exhausted forms of these wretched and miserable men. Ah! little do those enjoying themselves at home, know what the soldiers have to suffer and endure.

G. W. G.

State News.

IMMIGRATION.—Several small companies of immigrants have arrived here lately. Among them were several German and Bohemian families from "fatherland." Several prairie schooners also passed through town looking for locations; they were accompanied with the usual number of children, cattle and dogs.—*Shakopee Argus.*

SHEEP.—We noticed that a drove of sheep was driven through town—to Minneapolis by one of our Scott County sheep raisers, one day this week. Many farmers are engaged in sheep raising in this county.—*Id.*

IMMIGRATION.—The Mankato Record of the 11th, says that last week thirty-eight emigrant wagons passed through that place. Allowing five persons to each wagon we have 190 inhabitants, in that brief period, added to the population of this and adjoining counties. Each wagon was accompanied by large droves of cattle, besides horses, sheep, hogs, etc., &c.

The Minneapolis State News says: "Our railroad is fast approaching completion. The track, we understand, is laid to within two miles of this city, and we are assured that we may look for the cars by the 4th of July unless some unforeseen obstacle be played in the way of contractors."

Last Thursday quite a severe frost was experienced at Chicago and Milwaukee, and near the latter place snow flakes were seen flying in the air. Here in Minnesota we have had no frost since about the first of May. While people were shivering with the cold and vegetation being nipped five hundred miles south-east of us, here in Minnesota we were enjoying warm and beautiful weather, and vegetation, like John Brown's soul, was marching right straight along to "glory hallelujah."—*Sillwater Messenger, 24th.*

The crops.—The crops in this vicinity, and in every portion of this county, so far as we have observed, look beautiful and thrifty. It cannot now hardly be otherwise than that the crops will be heavy. The winter wheat in the Big Woods looks fine, and it is now beyond contradiction that winter wheat will do well in the timbered portions of Minnesota.—*Le Sueur County Herald.*

WINTER wheat, of which there is a large amount growing in this county, never promised a better yield than at present. It is unusually heavy and presents a healthy appearance. It will generally be ready to be cut by the 5th or 10th of July.—*Mankato Record.*

SEVERAL gentlemen arrived here yesterday with a buffalo calf, which they captured between this place and the Dakota line.—*Id.*

IMMIGRATION.—If at the present rate of emigration to Minnesota that State is not filled up this year, how much does it hold? We should like to know.—*La Crosse paper.*

It may not be known to the residents of this immediate vicinity, yet it is a fact that there is a much larger immigration to Minnesota than at any season heretofore, and mostly of the "bone and sinew," who locate on our fertile lands and help build up a state. A gentleman connected with this office having just returned from an extended trip in Southern Minnesota, states that the principal roads are literally thronged with covered wagons, horses, sheep and cattle of immigrants. The fame of our State as an agricultural paradise is becoming extensively circulated in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.—*Winona Republican.*

By the following which we take from the Fairbairn Republican, it will be seen that there are still unclaimed lands in the central part of the State:

The passage of the Homestead Law by Congress has had the effect predicted by its friends in Minnesota. A steady tide of emigration has been rolling into Minnesota ever since, and at the present rate every vacant quarter section for one hundred miles west will be occupied before the close of navigation. We understand that emigration is pouring into the southwestern part of the State very rapidly. During the past week not less than fifty families have passed through town, with large numbers of cattle and horses, seeking homes in the West. Emigrants should by all means give the vacant lands between this point and the Minnesota river a look before going further to the west.

There are fine farming lands in Steele, Waseca and Le Sueur Counties, which we understand are unclaimed; and those who prefer locating in a settled country to a frontier life, can find excellent lands in the hands of speculators which can be bought cheap.

There is room for thousands in Minnesota, and all emigrants can find fine farms and free homes.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

Fighting Before Richmond.

McCLELLAN DRIVES THE ENEMY.

Redoubt No. 2, June 25, 1:30 p. m.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.
We have advanced our pickets on the left considerably to-day, under sharp resistance. Our men have behaved very handsomely. Some firing still continues.

(Signed,) GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. Com.

Redoubt No. 3, June 25, 1:35 p. m.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.
The enemy are making desperate resistance to the advance of our picket lines. Kearney's and one half of Hooker's men are where I want them. I have this moment reinforced Hooker's right with a brigade, and a couple of guns, and hope in a few moments to finish the work entered upon. Our men behaving splendidly—the enemy fighting well also.

This is not a battle, but merely an affair of the Kenelworth Corps, supported by Keyes. Thus far all goes well, and we hold every foot we have gained. If we succeed in that which we have undertaken, it will be a very important advantage gained.

The loss is not large thus far. The fighting up to this date has been done by Gen. Hooker's division, which has behaved as usual—that is, most handsomely.

On our right under Porter has silenced the enemy on his front.

(Signed,) G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. Com.
5 o'clock p. m.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

The affair is over and we have gained our point fully and with but little loss, notwithstanding the strong opposition. Our men have done all that could be desired.

The affair was partially decided by two guns that Captain Burns brought gallantly into action, under very difficult circumstances.

The enemy was driven from his camps in front of this, and all is now quiet.

(Signed,) G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. Com.

FROM JAMES RIVER.

THE GUNBOATS AT WORK.

Important Southern News.

City Point, June 26.

Last night one of our gunboats moved up and shelled the rebels on the Petersburg road, but without casualties on their side according to their own accounts of the affair.

General Longstreet is sending a flaming address to his troops on Monday, in view of the great conflict imminent, inciting them to aim low and make sure their mark.

The official accounts of rebel losses at the battle of Fair Oaks has been published. Eighty five regiments and battalions in all were engaged, sustaining a loss of killed, wounded and missing 5,897.

The rate of postage of letters in the Southern Confederacy has been raised from 5 to 10 cents.

Two rebel officers arrived at City Point; they return to Fort Warren as the rebel government will make no more individual exchanges till the United States agree upon a general exchange. General Prentiss and fifty others taken at Shiloh have been removed to Atlanta.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says the Federals stampeded from there leaving everything behind.

The Charleston Mercury says all was quiet on Sunday at James Island, but the enemy were busy throwing up earthworks.

Charleston, June 24.

The steamer Memphis from Liverpool, via Nassau, ran the blockade yesterday. She had on board Mr. Ward late Minister to China and a valuable cargo of British goods.

The Memphis is a new iron steamer.

FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

A Dashing Reconnoissance.

From the Herald's Letter.

Burnt Chimneys, June 24.

A dashing reconnoissance was made by Captain Heenan, with two companies of cavalry, to James river on Saturday. The Captain understood from citizens residing on James river, that a gunboat had of late been signalling the shore, as if anxious to communicate with our land forces. He obtained permission from headquarters to communicate with her.

He found that General Henry A. Wise held a position opposite Ft. Darling, with 5,000 troops, constituting the extreme right of the rebel army.

The pickets of the rebels reached along the river bank several miles below, and as they were closely posted the Captain determined to hazard the probability of a capture and go aboard alone.

He penetrated in early morning the enemy's picket line, and forced a negro to row him to the Galena, Heenan holding a pistol to the negro's ear to prevent treachery.

He remained on board the Galena till daylight and rejoined his command, having accomplished his purpose.

From Memphis.

GREAT UNION MEETING.

MORE COTTON COMING NORTH.

Memphis, June 25.

Gen. Grant has assumed command of the district of West Tennessee. He has appointed Colonel Webster commander of the post, Colonel Hillegar provost marshal of the District, Lieutenant Colonel Anderson provost marshal of Memphis.

The Union meeting yesterday was attended by 2,000 citizens. A full Union ticket was nominated for city officers.

500 bales of cotton were shipped North yesterday.

The Grenada appeal of the 19th states that ten mortar boats passed Rodney going up.

Beauregard denies in a letter to the Mobile News the capture of 10,000 prisoners by General Pope and says that from 100 to 200 stragglers will cover all he took.

The Grenada Appeal of the 20th says the rebel army of Mississippi has been greatly reinforced and the health of the soldiers improved.

The Jackson Mississippian says that the enemy has fallen back from Holly Springs.

General Pope in Washington.

Washington, June 25.

The Tribune's correspondent says Major General Pope believes the forces of the rebels at Richmond are overrated, as were the forces of Beauregard at Corinth.

It was the current testimony of spies and deserters that not less than 150,000 or 200,000 armed rebels were within Beauregard's intrenchments. But upon the occupation of Corinth it was learned beyond question that that there was less than 70,000. He disbelieves the report that Gen. Beauregard has reinforced that army to the extent of a single man. He considers the war in the west as virtually at an end, the only thing yet to be done being to hold and possess the immense breadth of country already conquered.

In answer to a question concerning the 10,000 prisoners taken by him, according to General Halleck, he says, he took 30,000 men - they could hardly be called soldiers - and 22,000 stand of arms. Most of the captives were from Kentucky and Tennessee.

A portion of Beauregard's rear guard was driven South. Having no means to feed them, and believing there was little temptation for them to join the rebel rout, released them on parole.

Gen. Rousseau was on the floor of the House today.

The idea of constructing a sanitary camp on a large scale two miles north of Georgetown is entertained by the Government.

The small note bill vetoed by the President, had reference also to banks outside the District of Columbia, which have flooded our community with small notes. The laws in relation to the district banks, the issue of which are nominal are unchanged.

In every case of prisoners taken in arms against the United States, who may be tried and sentenced to death, the record of the tribunal before which such trial was had, will be forwarded for the action of the President of the United States, without whose order no such sentence in such cases will be executed.

Great Battle Before Richmond.

TWO DAYS' FIGHTING.

The Greatest Battle Yet.

New York, June 30.

The Tribune has issued an extra dated battle field, giving an account of 2 days' desperate fighting. A company of Bucktail Rifles were surrounded and captured on the retreat of our right wing. Over 125,000 men were engaged. All the civilians were ordered away from White House, &c.

[Tribune Extra.] - A severe and most determined battle was fought on the right wing on Thursday and Friday, which is claimed by some of our officers as a successful strategic movement into which the enemy had unwillingly been drawn and will soon result in the capture of Richmond, and the entire rebel army.

The attack was made by the enemy in immense force, who crossed the Chickahominy near the railroad above Mechanicsville, Thursday afternoon, and fought desperately, but were unable to drive our men a single rod, though the enemy were ten to one. The only forces engaged that day was McCall's division. The battle lasted from two till nine p. m., when the division was ordered back. General McClellan was on the field and expressed himself satisfied with the result.

Thursday about noon the enemy made

an attack upon General Stoneman's force in the vicinity of Hanover Court House probably for the purpose of accomplishing an outflanking movement on the right and to engage our attention in that direction. Shortly afterwards they commenced a vigorous cannonading from their works on an eminence opposite Mechanicsville and about 1-2 miles distant; also from two batteries, one above and the other below. They were replied to by Campbell's Pennsylvania batteries on picket duty, one on the Mechanicsville road and another behind the earthworks at the right of the grove. About two o'clock in the afternoon the enemy's infantry and squadrons of cavalry crossed the Chickahominy in immense force a short distance above the Virginia Central Railroad.

General McClellan's division who were entrenched on a hilly woodland across a swamp ravine about a mile in the rear of Mechanicsville, the First Pennsylvania rifles, Bucktail's and Campbell's Pennsylvania batteries were on picket duty. All of whom except one company fell back behind the breastworks and rifle pits where a line of battle was drawn up. Company K, of Bucktails, were on picket duty beyond the Railroad surrounded by the enemy, and the last that was known of them, they were trying to cut their way through. It is presumed the greater portion were taken prisoners. The enemy advanced down at the rear of Mechanicsville, on a low marshy ground to where our forces were drawn up behind rifle pits and earthworks on eminence on the northern side of the ravine, when the conflict became most terrible. The rebels with most determined courage attempted to press forward over every ground but the bullets and grape shot fell among them like hail, mowing them down. This continued till dark, when they withdrew. The cannonading was kept up on both sides until about nine o'clock a. m., when the battle ceased.

Our forces were covered by earthworks and suffered but slightly. Late in the afternoon the enemy made a charge with cavalry, about 100 of them came rushing down, and attempted to cross the ravine, when the horses became mired. A squadron of our cavalry seeing their position, made a charge down the hill, mowed the rebel cavalrymen abandoned their horses and fled.

The infantry fight was then renewed, and, according to the statement of my informant, Surgeon Humphrey, of the Pennsylvania Bucktail regiment, a retreat was ordered very much against the will of the Pennsylvania boys, who begged to be allowed to hold their position. The other forces then began to fall back. Porter's corps went some distance below Dr. Gaines' residence.

On the next day's battle the correspondent says:

The cannonading and musketry were terrific. Duryee's gallant Zouaves were lying upon the ground for two hours, while our batteries were shelling the works over them. Finally, towards night, the enemy attempted to break the line in front of Duryee's Zouaves. The musketry firing became terrific, lasting twenty or thirty minutes.

Shortly afterwards an attempt was made to break through the fight which was repulsed, and half an hour later another attempt was made on the left with the same result. The battle had then been raging for some hours without any apparent change on either side, reinforcements of artillery and infantry then came steadily along over the bridge to the field. The enemy then seemed to make their last desperate determined effort, and came forcing our men back into the low ground between the hill and the bridge where they could have been slaughtered by tens of thousands. Before they could have crossed that long narrow bridge - wagons, artillery, ambulances and men were hurrying towards the bridge and a panic was almost inevitable, when a guard was placed across the bridge at the time when the enemy had almost reached the main hospital, half a mile from the river. Thos. Francis Meagher's Irishmen came over the hill, stripped to the bare arms and were ordered to go in.

They gave a yell, and went to work and the result was that the enemy fell back to the woods, and thus matters stood up to 11 o'clock yesterday, Sunday morning.

At dark an attack was made along the front of the entire line and was renewed at two a. m. in front of Gens. Hooker, Kearney and Sumner, without material result.

Another correspondent says of Friday's battle - twice all along the front did the rebels attack our lines, our rifle pits and redoubts. Porter, with fifty cannon, and Sumner's, Hooker's and Ayer's guns mowed them with a death harvest; their loss in killed and wounded was horrible.

Under date of Friday night, the same correspondent says ten guns were taken from us by a sudden flank attack covered by the thick smoke which hung around.

Comte de Paris captured a rebel major who belonged to Jackson's army. He said he had been in the valley of the Shenandoah all winter, and came here yesterday with a part of Jackson's army; the rest arrived this morning. The whole of it was here. He said that in the attack on our right the rebels had from 60,000 to 80,000 troops.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

Washington June 30, 12 M.

The Government has no accurate information of the state of affairs on the

peninsula by reason of the interruption of the telegraphic communication.

Nothing has been received to warrant the belief of any serious disaster.

Philadelphia, June 30.

The following is the conclusion of affairs before Richmond:

Washington, June 29. - It appears that telegraphic communication between White House and McClellan was not broken until nearly one o'clock Saturday, and then the wires were cut at Ashland, 11 miles out. Tunstall's Station, four miles out, was in our possession until four o'clock in the evening, at which hour the operator at White House heard a strange signal coming over the wire. On going to the instrument he was heraled with what Union soldiers call the rebel national salute - "Oh, you Yankees!"

This was the signal given for final evacuation, when a portion of the infantry forces immediately embarked on steamboats in waiting for them. The last of the transports was moved off by steam tug, and a few articles scattered about on shore, even some damaged lay fire. The whole was of very small value, and thus of the many millions of property here a few days ago, perhaps not \$15,000 worth was destroyed. In the midst of this the White House was fired and entirely consumed.

It is reported that Beauregard arrived at Richmond with the main portion of his army, and participated in the battle.

Philadelphia, June 30.

The correspondent of the Baltimore American arrives at the following conclusion:

The object of General McClellan was to abandon White House and draw in the right wing of his army across the Chickahominy, which he has accomplished with but little loss in comparison with the punishment bestowed on the enemy.

General McClellan has also strengthened his position by contracting his lines and changing the base of his operations to the James river, where he will have the co-operation of the gunboats; and if the enemy attempts to interrupt his supply vessels by making a dash on James river, they will meet with prompt punishment from the gunboats, and so weaken their forces in front of Richmond that the city will fall into his hands with but a slight struggle.

GUNBOATS BEFORE VICKSBURG.

Memphis, June 28.

The Grenada Appeal of the 23d learns that the Federal fleet, to the number of twenty gunboats and mortars, opened fire at an early hour that morning upon the lower batteries at Vicksburg. Result not stated. Van Dorn is in command there, and has ordered all his forces to eight miles back from the river, and intends to defend the town to the last extremity.

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 24, 1861.

[GENERAL ORDER NO. ELEVEN.]

It is announced that impregnability of a Joint resolution of Congress, and an order from the War Department, dated June 21st, 1861, and entitled "an order to encourage enlistments," a premium of two dollars will be paid by the United States for each accepted recruit who volunteers for three years or during the war; and that every soldier who hereafter enlists, either in the regular army or in the volunteer forces, for three years or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant General.

New Advertisements.

Probate Notice.

State of Minnesota, ss
County of Chicago, ss
In Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of Neil Monroe, late of the County of Chicago.

William H. Bennett having made application to this court to grant letters of administration to L. W. Yickoff to administer on the estate of Neil Monroe, now upon reading and filing the application it is ordered by this court that said application be heard at the Probate Office, in the town of Taylor Falls, on Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and all persons interested in said estate may appear and show cause against the granting of said application.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Taylor Falls Reporter, a newspaper published at Taylor Falls, in said county of Chicago, for three successive weeks previous to such day of hearing such application.

LUCAS K. STANNARD,
Judge of Probate.

Taylor Falls, June 21, 1861. 19 St

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 19th day of July, 1861, I shall sell at public auction, at the house of Daniel Lawson, in the town of Franconia, county of Chicago, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The east part of sec 1 of tw 34 and west part of sec 1 of tw 35, and the west part of sec 1 of tw 36, and the east part of sec 1 of tw 37, all in township 33, north of range 20 west, between the hours of nine a. m. and setting of the sun of said day.

CHARLES PETERSON,
Administrator of the Estate of John Abrahamson, deceased.

Per order Probate Court. 19 St

Mosher, Humphrey & Co.'s Col.

LATEST NEWS

BY

TELEGRAPH.

Great Union Victory.

PENSACOLA BOMBARDED.

THE NAVY YARD DESTROYED.

"A Little More Grape Captain Bragg."

Mosher, Humphrey & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

de. de. de. de. de.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE

largest and best assorted stock of Goods ever brought to the North-west, which they offer to the citizens of

CHISAGO AND POLK COUNTIES

cheaper than ever before.

SOLD IN THIS TOWN.

We will sell Men's Boots for \$1.50

to \$4.00 per pair; Women's Walking Shoes from 75 cts to \$1.25.

We will sell the best De-lains from 12 1/2 to 25

cents per yard; best prints

from 10

to 12 1/2 cts per yard.

But as it is too tedious to give a list

of prices on all of our goods, we will here state that

we will give you as good bargains on all goods that we sell you, as can be obtained this side of the Lakes. We will take in exchange of goods

WHEAT,

OATS,

CORN,

BEANS,

PORK,

BUTTER,

LARD AND

EGGS.

And in fact,

All Kinds of Produce that can be turned into Cash.

We would here take the opportunity to render our thanks to the people of Chicago and Polk counties for their past liberal patronage, and trust by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. Remember our place of business on the corner of

Government and First Streets,

and when you want good goods cheap, don't fail to give us a call. We do not profess to give goods away, but we do profess that we can sell them for

Cash or Ready Pay,

as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased anywhere in the St. Croix Valley.

MOSHER, HUMPHREY & CO.,

Taylor Falls, Dec. 5 1861. 21 St

\$150. BEST PIANOS. \$150.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warehouse,

No. 478 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

7 Octave Rosewood Piano,

containing all the improvements known in this country or Europe, over-string bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

\$150 CASH,

Warranted for Five Years.

Rich moulding cases,

\$175 to \$200.

All warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for \$400 or \$500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE,

478 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

218 3m

Chicago House,

TAYLOR FALLS - MINNESOTA.

S. TRUSSELL, Proprietor.

(Corner of Bench and First Streets)

THIS hotel is well fitted up and affords the best of accommodations. The tables are at all times furnished with the best the market affords and no pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Meals prepared on the shortest notice.

A good stable is also attached to the house, with careful and attentive ostlers so that horses, as well as man, will receive good care.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23, 1860. 11-1y

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court for the First Judicial District, in and for the county of Chicago, and State of Minnesota, I have on this seventh day of June, A. D. 1861, in an action wherein Peter L. Van Deventer, Thomas Stinger, Lewis L. Allen and Jacob Van Nastrand are Plaintiff and Nathan C. D. Taylor and Patrick Fox are Defendants, in favor of said Plaintiff and against said Defendants, for the sum of three hundred and thirty one dollars and seventy five cents (\$331.75) and interest from rendition, I have on this seventh day of June, A. D. 1861, levied upon and seized as the private real property of Nathan C. D. Taylor, one of the above named defendants, and following described real estate, lying and being in the county of Chicago, in the State of Minnesota, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging, to-wit:

The north east quarter of the south west quarter, and the south east quarter of the south west quarter of section twelve, (12) township thirty-four, (34) range nineteen, (19) west; and the north east quarter of the south east quarter and the south east quarter of the south west quarter of section thirteen, (13) township thirty-four, range nineteen, (19) west; and lots fourteen, (14) fifteen, (15) sixteen, (16) seventeen, (17) eighteen, (18) nineteen, (19) twenty, (20) twenty-one, (21) twenty-two, (22) twenty-three, (23) twenty-four, (24) twenty-five, (25) twenty-six, (26) twenty-seven, (27) twenty-eight, (28) twenty-nine, (29) thirty, (30) thirty-one, (31) thirty-two, (32) thirty-three, (33) thirty-four, (34) thirty-five, (35) thirty-six, (36) thirty-seven, (37) thirty-eight, (38) thirty-nine, (39) forty, (40) forty-one, (41) forty-two, (42) forty-three, (43) forty-four, (44) forty-five, (45) forty-six, (46) forty-seven, (47) forty-eight, (48) forty-nine, (49) fifty, (50) fifty-one, (51) fifty-two, (52) fifty-three, (53) fifty-four, (54) fifty-five, (55) fifty-six, (56) fifty-seven, (57) fifty-eight, (58) fifty-nine, (59) sixty, (60) sixty-one, (61) sixty-two, (62) sixty-three, (63) sixty-four, (64) sixty-five, (65) sixty-six, (66) sixty-seven, (67) sixty-eight, (68) sixty-nine, (69) seventy, (70) seventy-one, (71) seventy-two, (72) seventy-three, (73) seventy-four, (74) seventy-five, (75) seventy-six, (76) seventy-seven, (77) seventy-eight, (78) seventy-nine, (79) eighty, (80) eighty-one, (81) eighty-two, (82) eighty-three, (83) eighty-four, (84) eighty-five, (85) eighty-six, (86) eighty-seven, (87) eighty-eight, (88) eighty-nine, (89) ninety, (90) ninety-one, (91) ninety-two, (92) ninety-three, (93) ninety-four, (94) ninety-five, (95) ninety-six, (96) ninety-seven, (97) ninety-eight, (98) ninety-nine, (99) one hundred, (100) one hundred and one, (101) one hundred and two, (102) one hundred and three, (103) one hundred and four, (104) one hundred and five, (105) 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Wit and Wisdom.

"A little nonsense now and then, is relished by the best of men."

Gen. Houston and the "Bore."

Among the guests at the St. Nicholas Hotel in New York, once of a time, was Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas. General Houston is, as all his acquaintances well know, fond of mirth and fun, and, in short, is what Doesticks would call a P. B.—Perfect Bore. The General, however, entertains an intense hatred for that species of human beings called "bores." One of these gentry, a good-natured, but soft-headed chap, a regular button-holder, cornered him one day at his hotel. He had managed to be introduced to him the day previous.

"General," said the bore, after he had bothered Mr. Houston out of all patience, "I wish you would do me one more favor. A man of your eminence is so fully competent—"

"Well, what is it?" demanded Mr. T., rather curtly.

"Well, you see, Mr. Houston, you are such an eminent man, such a—"

"Never mind that—what do you wish to know?"

"I am somewhat in haste," interrupted the buttoned Senator, "pray, come to the point at once."

"Well, then, tell me the secret of your success in life—how you rose in position, as you have done."

"Ah! but that wouldn't benefit you any. I can tell you how you may rise in the world if you wish."

"That's just it," was the reply—"just what I was trying to get at."

"Well, sir, I'll tell you: Undertake to approach a sore-headed bore with a red scarf on. I'll guarantee your upward progress immediately on the completion of the experiment."

The button-holder collapsed, shoved his hat on his head, and walked sorrowfully away, while a cluster of gentlemen near by, who heard the conversation, yelled aloud with laughter.

"Boy, you seem quite smart," said a sharp schoolmaster to a sharp boy, "altogether too smart for this school; can you tell me how many six black beans are there?"

"Yes, sir; half a dozen."

"Well, how many are a half a dozen white beans?"

"Six."

"Tremendous smart boy! Now tell me how many white beans there are in six black ones?"

"Half a dozen, if you skin 'em!"

A colored firm in Newark, N. J., having suffered some pecuniary embarrassments, recently closed business and the senior member gave the following "notice" to the public:

The dissolution of co-partnership heretofore existing between me and Moses Jones, in the barbershop profession, am heretofore resolved. Passions who one must pay the inscriber. Den what do firm one must call on Jones, as the firm is dissolved. LIGEN JOHNSON.

THE SEX.—A parson, reading the funeral service at the grave, forgot the sex of the deceased, and asked one of the mourners, an Elder, "Is this a brother or a sister?"

"Neither," replied Pat, "only a cousin."

It is said that the average number of battles a soldier goes through is about five. We know an old maid who has withstood fourteen engagements, and has powder enough left for as many more.

The greater part of the goodness at any time in the world is the goodness of common character; the chief part of the good work done must be done by the multitude.

An eastern editor published a long leader on "Hogs." A rival paper in the same village, upbraids him for obtruding his family matters upon the public.

Life is made up of infinitesimally small things. It is a strange mosaic, the full pattern of which we never see clearly till looking back on it from far away.

There are great men enough to incite us to aim at true greatness, but not enough to make us fancy that God could not execute his purposes without them.

"Don't you like back-gammon?" said a lady on a steamboat to a Hoosier. I don't know, marm; I never ate any," was the reply.

The most tender-hearted man we ever heard of was a shoemaker, who always shut his eyes and whistled when he run his awl into a sole.

An Irish paper describing a late duel, says that one of the combatants was shot through the fleshy part of the thigh bone.

"Industry must prosper," as the man said when holding the baby for his wife to chop wood.

It is said that "the pen is mightier than the sword." Neither is of much use without the holder.

We make sad mistakes, but there is goodness lived, like wild honey, in every man's heart and corners of the world.

NEW FIRM.

The undersigned having this day entered into a partnership in the

CARPENTER & JOINER BUSINESS,

are prepared to take

BUILDING CONTRACTS,

and furnish

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS,

with estimate of cost at

LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES.

Such doors and blinds furnished on the most

REASONABLE TERMS.

Are also ready to make all kinds of

Cabinet Work

to order.

COFFINS FURNISHED

On shortest notice.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Shop

GOVERNMENT STREET,

A few rods west of the Nelson House.

Guard & Whitney.

Taylor Falls, Jan. 1, 1861.

not 1y

SAWYER HOUSE,

SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN.

E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR,

FRANK J. TUTTLE, CLERK.

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated and re-furnished throughout; is desirably located, being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful scene in the Northwest, together with the romantic surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest the market affords; and no attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant. On the arrival of boats, carriages will always be in waiting to convey guests to and from the House FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of summer resort, the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions unequalled by any other place in the country. Immense lakes abound, within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with all kinds of fish, and the prairies and surrounding forests abound with game—desirable requisites to pleasure seekers and tourists.

Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all of the Mississippi steamers. Coaches or boats run regularly between the city and St. Paul and all the adjacent towns.

Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine sail-boats, for the accommodation of pleasure parties, can be secured at all times at this House.

Persons as low as any other First Class Hotel. June 13, 1861.

Millinery Trimmings

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

MISS SUSAN WILSON,

No. 5, Rogers' Block, Third Street,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

HAS just received a new supply of the above, embracing the latest, most fashionable and best qualities, all of which will be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash.

Dealers from the country supplied with Dress Goods and Trimmings at reduced prices to close out the stock on hand. St. Paul, May 20, 1861. 4-1f

Anton Baier,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Bench Street,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style, and of materials warranted to give satisfaction. I am bound to keep my stock, and stick like glue to the last; so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money. Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-1y

Attention Everybody!

WM. YEO,

At the St. Croix Grist Mill,

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of the very best brands of family flour in sacks, that cannot be surpassed by any foreign importation. He can also furnish, at the shortest notice, the best quality of corn meal and rye flour for table use. Always in store, wheat, rye, barley, corn, oats, and shorts, which he will dispose of cheap for cash. 24-1y

Merchants' Hotel.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

E. C. BELOTE, PROPRIETOR.

ONE SQUARE FROM THE

STEAMBOAT LANDING.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE AND DEPOT.

Stages leave this House daily for all parts of the State.

J. D. Ballard,

SHERIFF OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

OFFICE at the County Buildings, on Basal

Street Taylor Falls, Minnesota. n-1y

Furniture! Furniture!!



THOMPSON & JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND

DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in our line at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We can manufacture to order, upon the shortest notice.

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,

DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Childrens' Cribs,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order, Enamelled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing such doors and blinds, all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest.

Painting, Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc., done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.

June 21, 1860. 18 y

Direct and Expeditious Route

TO ALL PORTS

NORTH AND NORTH WEST

to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Dunkirk, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. via

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

All steamers going down the Mississippi river connect at

LA CROSSE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN

with trains for Chicago direct.

Passengers going via La Crosse will ask for tickets by

MINNESOTA JUNCTION,

where the trains from La Crosse connect with trains on C. & N. W. Railway for Chicago.

Without Change of Cars,

Passengers going by Prairie du Chien will ask for tickets by JAMESVILLE.

The time by this favorite route is always as quick as any other, and passengers avoid

ALL DELAYS OMNIBUS RIDING, &c.

By recent arrangements

Baggage is Checked Through

from La Crosse and Prairie du Chien, via Chicago & Northwestern Railway, to New York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c., thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No Omnibus Charges in Chicago

All trains from the Mississippi river connect direct to Chicago with trains on all Eastern and Southern roads, and Passengers are conveyed from the Depot of C. & N. W. Railway, in Chicago, to all other Depots

FREE OF CHARGE,

Be sure to purchase tickets via Minnesota Junction or Jamesville.

Through tickets by this route can be had of all Rail Road and boat agents on the river. Geo. S. DEXLAW, Supt.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Agt. MARK HEDRICKS, North Western Agent.

LATH and Lumber given in exchange for flour, wheat, oats and pork.

W. H. C. FOLSOM

Something for the Times.

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD!

Johns & Crosley's

American Cement Glue

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

THE ONLY DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.

THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

Is the only article of the kind ever produced which

WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD,

Save your broken Furniture,

IT WILL MEND LEATHER,

Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots, &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS,

Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.

IT WILL MEND IVORY,

Don't throw away that expensive Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA,

Your broken china cups and saucers can be made as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE,

That piece knuckled out of your marble mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,

No matter if that broken pitcher did not cost but a shilling, a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,

That costly Alabaster Vase is broken and you can't match it, mend it, it will never show when put together.

It will mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in fact every thing but Metal.

An article cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended.

Extracts.

"Every housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—New York Times.

"It is so convenient to have in the house."—New York Express.

"It is always ready; this commends it to everybody."—New York Independent.

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water."—Wilke's Spirit of the Times.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

\$10.00 per year saved in every family by One Bottle of

American Cement Glue.

Price 25 cents per Bottle.

Price 25 cents per Bottle.

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Price 25 cents per Bottle.

Price 25 cents per Bottle.

Price 25 cents per Bottle.

Very liberal deductions to Wholesale Dealers. Terms cash.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLY, Sole Manufacturers, 78 William Street, corner of Liberty St., New York. 23 1y

FOR THE EAST.

1861. 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

FORMERLY MILWAUKEE AND M. R. R.

Through to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars.

The shortest, quickest and most direct route from all points North and Northwest to Madison, Janesville, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., via

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE.

The shortest, most comfortable and most direct route to the East. Passengers by this route arrive at Prairie du Chien at 9 A. M., (after breakfast on board steamer) and have a daylight ride to Chicago, without change of cars, in ample time to get supper and take the evening train East, or at Milwaukee, in time for the evening boat of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad line.

No change of passengers or baggage between Prairie du Chien and Chicago or Milwaukee.

Passengers by this route avoid changing from boat to cars between twelve and five o'clock in the morning, and the long omnibus ride at Milwaukee to such as go to Chicago.

The boats of this line carry no produce to La Crosse, will have no detention at this point, and the public may depend on secure connections at Prairie du Chien.

Baggage will be checked through to all points East and South, thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No omnibus changes in Chicago.

The time by this favorite route is always as quick, and the fare will be always as low as by any other route.

Superior Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Be sure to purchase Tickets via Prairie du Chien.

For through tickets apply to C. L. Chase, under the Winslow House, St. Anthony.

J. H. Thompson, under the Nicollet House, Minneapolis.

D. W. Armstrong Stillwater.

George W. Seymour, Taylor Falls; Wm. Jarvis, Superintendent. E. B. Bacon, General Ticket Agent.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSE OWNERS.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

IMPORTANT TO RAIL ROAD CO'S.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

To all whom it may concern, and it concerns everybody.

JOHNS & CROSLY,

IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA

CEMENT ROOFING

The cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.

IT is Fire and Water Proof.

It can be applied to new and old Roofs of ALL KINDS, steep or flat, and to shingle roofs without removing the shingles.

The cost is only about One-Third That of Tin A D IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada West India, and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as Churches, Hospitals, Churches, Railroad Depots, Cars, and on public buildings generally, (Government buildings, &c.) by the principal Builders, Architects, and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the cheapest and most durable roofing in use; it is in every respect a first class, weather and time proof covering for roofs of all kinds.

It is the only material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are generally acknowledged to be possessed by GUTTA PERCHA AND INDIA RUBBER.

No Heat is required in making Application. The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished the same day.

It can be applied by any one.

and when finished forms a perfectly fire proof surface, with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by Heat, Cold or Storms, Shriveling of Roof Boards, nor any external action whatever.

Gutta Percha Cement

For coating Metals of all kinds when exposed to the action of the weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs of all kinds.

This is the only composition known which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates, for any length of time, when applied to metals, on which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of paint; costs much less, and will last three times as long; and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction or expansion of the metal, or by the action of the weather, and will not crack in cold or run in warm weather, and will not wash off.

Looky tin and other metal roofs can be readily repaired with Gutta Percha Cement, and prevented further corrosion and leakage, thereby ensuring a perfectly weather tight roof for many years.

This cement is especially adapted for the preservation of Iron Railings, Stoves, Ranges, Sinks, Agricultural Implements, &c., also for general manufacturing use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.

For preserving and repairing Tin and other Metal Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of metals, and will not crack in cold or run in warm weather.

These materials are adapted to all climates, and we are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country at short notice. Gutta Percha Cement is sold in barrels with full printed directions for application.

We will make liberal and satisfactory arrangements with responsible parties who would like to establish themselves in a permanent and lucrative business.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

We can give abundant proof of all we claim in favor of our Improved Roofing Material, having applied it to several thousand Roofs in New York City and vicinity.

JOHNS & CROSLY,

MISSING ISSUE

Date: Jul 10, 1862

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

Thursday, July 17, 1862

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.
No notice will be given of communications, unless they are accompanied by the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive consideration.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in Prescott Wis. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

BROWN & LAMSON are our authorized agents in Chicago—155 Randolph street.

JOY, COE & CO. are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

MATHEW & ARNDT are our authorized agents for New York City—355 Broadway.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Republican District Convention.
A Republican District Convention of the Second Congressional District of this State, will be held at Saint Paul on the 30th inst., at 12 m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for MEMBER OF CONGRESS from the Second District.

The different counties in the District will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by delegates who are bona fide residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Aitkin.....	1	Lake.....	1
Ando Johnson.....	1	Lincoln.....	1
Anoka.....	2	Manitou.....	1
Acker.....	1	McLeod.....	1
Benton.....	1	Meeker.....	1
Big Stone.....	1	Mille Lac.....	1
Carlton.....	1	Monongalia.....	1
Carver.....	3	Morrison.....	1
Cass.....	1	Other Tails.....	1
Chisago.....	2	Dine.....	1
Chippewa.....	1	Pope.....	1
Clay.....	1	Ramsey.....	1
Crow Wing.....	1	Saint Louis.....	1
Dakota.....	7	Sherburne.....	1
Douglas.....	1	Steens.....	1
Goodhue.....	6	Stevens.....	1
Hennepin.....	8	Traverse.....	1
Isanti.....	1	Todd.....	1
Iscas.....	1	Wabashaw.....	1
Kandiyohi.....	1	Washington.....	1
Kanabec.....	1	Wright.....	3
Lac Qui Parle.....	1		

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

ROBERT FISK, Chairman.
W. L. WILSON,
ANDREW NESSEL,
C. N. WHITNEY,
J. B. GILLILLAN,
GEO. T. WHITE,
Of the State Central Committee,
St. Paul, July 24, 1862.

Republican County Convention.
The Republicans of Chisago County are requested to meet in Delegate Convention at Sunrise City, on SATURDAY, JULY 20th, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent Chisago County in the Republican District Convention for the 2nd Congressional District of Minnesota, to be held in St. Paul on the 30th of July.

The several towns in the county will be entitled to delegates as follows:
Rushola, 2; Sunrise, 2; Amador, 1; Taylor Falls, 5; Franconia, 2; Chisago Lake, 5; Wyoming, 2.

It is suggested that the primary meetings for the election of delegates be held at the usual places of voting in the several towns, on Thursday, July 25th, at 7 o'clock p. m.

All persons who support the National Administration, and who are for a vigorous prosecution of the war, are hereby invited to unite with the Republican party in the election of delegates at their primary meetings.

Per order Republican County Committee,
F. H. PRATT, Chairman.
Taylor Falls, July 17, 1862.

The War.

The last two weeks have been replete with events of the most thrilling interest. The siege of Richmond has been in active progress, and attended with a series of bloody and desperate battles. The first battle occurred on

THURSDAY, June 26th.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the rebels were seen advancing across the Chickahominy, near the railroad, close by Mechanicsville. They planted their batteries and opened fire. Night put an end to this contest, and our men slept upon their arms. The result of this day's battle was favorable to our troops, who repulsed the enemy at every point with great loss.

FRIDAY, June 27th.

On Friday the fighting was renewed, the rebels firing upon our men from the woods. The general engagement did not take place till three o'clock in the afternoon. Our men had previously made a retrograde movement to a more defensible position. This retreat, if retreat it could be called, was in itself a victory, for we gained by it such an advantage that the enemy were beaten back and our troops were left in undisputed possession of the ground they had chosen. Our loss in this action was 1,200 killed, wounded and missing. We had

about 50 regiments engaged in this battle.

SATURDAY, June 28th.

Early in the day the force which had been engaged Friday, left the east side of the Chickahominy and crossed to the opposite. Four batteries were blown up, and batteries planted on Treut Hill to command the river. No attack was made by either force during this day.

SUNDAY, June 29th.

At daylight our forces continued their retreat to Charles City, bringing off all their artillery and baggage wagons. At two o'clock in the afternoon the enemy advanced in great force and commenced a battle which raged till evening when the enemy were repulsed and forced to abandon their position. This battle took place about one and a half miles from Savage's Station. During the progress of this battle the railroad bridge across the Chickahominy was burned, and a train of 12 cars precipitated into the stream. A large amount of commissary stores was destroyed to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. 700 sick and wounded soldiers fell into the hands of the enemy, and the troops which had fought the battle retired in the night to White Oak Swamp bridge, a distance of about 12 miles.

MONDAY, June 30th.

On Monday morning our troops, consisting of the divisions of Gens. Smith, Sumner, Franklin, Hintzleman and McCull, went out on the road to meet the enemy, who was approaching from Richmond. They came in overpowering numbers, and were being continually reinforced. At 3 o'clock our troops in front of the bridge fell back 2½ miles, to Turkey Island, where the fight was shortly after renewed, with the greatest determination on both sides. During the day the greater portion of the transportation had safely crossed Turkey Island bridge, but some of the rear wagons were abandoned and fired to make way for the passage of the artillery.

TUESDAY, July 1st.

The rebels renewed the battle early Tuesday morning, and after fighting about 8 hours retired from the field. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon they again advanced, and fought for 2 hours when they were driven back by the artillery and gunboats.

Our loss during these five days of fighting could not be much less than 15,000 in killed, wounded and missing. We also lost about 30 field pieces. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and missing, according to their own showing, was very severe, exceeding ours by 10,000. It is estimated that the rebels, reinforced by Stonewall Jackson, and possibly by Beauregard, outnumbered our forces two to one. McClellan was not reinforced as he expected to be, as he asked to be, as he should have been; and was therefore compelled to adopt a new base of operations, and this he accomplished by one of the most remarkable retreats, if indeed it can be classed with such, of modern times. He retreated 25 miles with the greater portion of his army, fighting almost every step of the way, five days out of the six occupied in the movement being almost continuous battles. Once in the shelter of his gunboats the fighting ceased, and "All was quiet on the James River."

Many gallant officers and brave soldiers sleep their last sleep on the banks of the Chickahominy, and simply because "some one has blundered." Why was not McClellan reinforced? Who can tell? Our army ought never to have been put in such extreme peril, and only imbecility in some public functionary could have permitted it. The press of the country is almost unanimous in demanding the removal of the Secretary of War. He is either incompetent or the worst abused man in the nation. In either case he ought not to be Secretary of War, for it is necessary that the Secretary be not only competent, but that he have the confidence of the army and the people. Rumor points to Generals Banks or Halleck as his successor, either of whom we have no doubt would be acceptable to the people.

From Tennessee and Kentucky we have exciting news. Between 3,000 and 4,000 Georgian and Texan guerrillas, under Col. Forest, attacked the 11th Michigan and 3d Minnesota, in Murfreesboro, early last Saturday morning, and after desperate fighting it is reported that the Michigan regiment surrendered. The Minnesota troops repulsed the enemy three times, with great slaughter, and to a demand to surrender "Col.

Lester replied that he could hold his position a week.

The latest dispatches state that Murfreesboro has been taken, and that our troops were falling back to Nashville—that there was great excitement in that city, and an attack on it was not improbable. In case of an attack a battery was in position to shell the city.

In addition to the above startling news, there is a rumor that Morgan's guerrilla band was within nine miles of Frankfort, Kentucky, and that the State archives were being removed from the capital.

The Democratic Resolutions.

The infamous resolutions adopted by the recent Democratic Convention at St. Paul, which will be found in another column, have been laid, by this time, in all their horrid deformity before an incensed and disgusted people. There are not adjectives enough in Webster's Quarto Unabridged to express the contempt which every loyal man must feel for the men, who at a time like this, when the government is struggling for its very existence, could in the capital of the State, and in the name of a once great party, deliberately pass resolutions that ought not to be tolerated anywhere outside of South Carolina. It is mortifying to reflect that such men live among us, and are not ridden on rails, or given a complimentary coat of tar and feathers and driven into the Mississippi by an outraged people.

Reading over the precious document it is difficult to decide whether those that concocted it ought to be in Fort Warren or an insane asylum. The matter may be equitably compromised by sending half to the one place and half to the other.

But seriously, this document is not so bad as it seems at first view. It might have been worse. It might have made such pretensions to decency as would have made it dangerous to the unwary. It might have come in the guise of loyalty and patriotism; it might have concealed its cloven foot that the people would not at once have perceived its diabolic character. But no, it is outspoken. Like the venomous rattlesnake it gives the premonitory rattle, that every really loyal person may avoid the danger. It parades its cloven foot, it avows its treasonable nature.

As a document, however, we must say that it is incomplete. It expresses all that it means by implication and direct resolution, but there is one point that might have been brought out more fully in the form of a resolution, to have been adopted by a rising vote of the Convention, viz: *Resolved*, "That for the overthrow of this Despotic, Guerrilla, Abolition Government, we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor!"

We are glad the Democracy of Minnesota have placed themselves on the record in the manner they have. We always thought them sympathizers with Southern traitors, and their platform does not disappoint us in the least. They have openly and boldly committed themselves to the cause of the rebellion, and with it will certainly go down.

In the language of a contemporary, "they have chosen fit representatives of the party; and as we believe in the universal fitness of things, we are entirely suited with the position of the leading Democrats of Minnesota, nominees and all."

Fire at Winona.

One of the most disastrous conflagrations ever known in Minnesota, occurred in Winona on the 5th inst. Nearly three-fourths of the business portion of the city was destroyed. The estimated value of the property burnt is \$500,000, upon which there was an insurance of about \$90,000. The Winona Republican office was entirely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated from a nextinguisht fire rocket that fell on the roof of a bakery.

An extra issued from the Republican office on the 5th inst., says "in the short space of three or four hours one hundred and ten buildings were reduced to ashes, a still greater number of persons bereft of their places of business, dwellings, goods, clothing, and effects, and in their stead was left a scene of desolation which no pen can describe."

We learn that Rev. Mr. McKinley, formerly a resident of this place, has resigned his position as Chaplain of the 8th Wisconsin regiment.

More Men Called For.

The President has called for a new levy of 300,000 men. They are needed immediately. Let them be forthcoming. With this new army placed in the field the country is saved. Let Minnesota respond patriotically and with alacrity to this call for aid. Do not wait to be drafted, but volunteer at once. Now, in your country's most critical hour, are your services the most needed. If Americans will not now fight for their country, ere long they will have no country to fight for.

Hon. H. M. Rice, in a recent speech in the United States Senate, came out in favor of arming the slaves. He has come to the conclusion that "we must now choose between acknowledging the Southern Confederacy, or embracing the means God has given us to crush the confederacy." Certainly, "wonders never cease."

At the Democratic State Convention held in St. Paul on the 21 inst., Judge A. G. Chatfield was nominated for member of Congress of the First, and Major W. J. Cullen of the Second District. They will both be so badly whipped, on their Jeff. Davis platform, that they will never know they have been running.

We learn that the Democratic platform, recently adopted at St. Paul, has been sent to Jeff. Davis for his approval. No need to have done that, gentlemen, for anything "conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity," as was that document, will receive his ready approbation.

The Crops.—The warm weather and bounteous showers of the past few weeks have had a good effect upon crops of all kinds, and they are now looking as well as could be desired. Winter wheat in this vicinity is ripening fast and will soon be ready for the reaper. The crop, judging from present appearances, will be nearly as large as last year, and the same can also be said of spring wheat. Corn never looked better at this season of the year than it now does, and never promised a more abundant yield.

We learn that the people of the upper St. Croix Valley are to have a daily mail during the entire year. Good enough, if true.

Gen. A. G. Gaylord, Adjutant General of Wisconsin, and formerly of Saint Croix Falls, was in town last week.

Sam. Field, in his last issue, goes in for raising a brigade of Chippewa braves to fight against the South. Unquestionably they would make good soldiers.

The Allen last week brought up ten Norwegian families, nearly sixty persons, who intend settling, we believe, in Polk County.

The Taylor Falls Reporter, says the Polk County Press, is now issued a six column sheet, having been reduced one column. We think it a decided improvement. A six column paper is large enough for any country issue these hard times.

In our last issue, we published a statement in regard to lumber being cut on Government land, by the lumbermen in this vicinity, which it seems has caused considerable excitement among them. We would say that we did not intend to cast reflections on any of our neighbors, nor should the article have appeared as our own writing. It came to us, with several other items, from our St. Croix Correspondent, and should have been under the head of "St. Croix Items," but in making up our form it was crowded out of its place, and made to appear as our own. The Taylor Falls Reporter comes forward and corrects us. This is right. If the statement is false, we are willing to rectify it. We are unwilling to the facts in the case, and should never have allowed the article in question to appear in our columns, had we not thought our item gathered a responsible person. It is far from our motive to accuse any class of men wrongfully, and in the future shall endeavor to know we are right before we "go ahead."

Polk County Press.

We publish the above in justice to the editor of the Press, who we thought meant no harm in giving publicity to the article alluded to. Editors cannot be too careful in trusting to irresponsible correspondents. As long as they can have their say, and be unknown to the public, they care not what harm they do to others. The correspondent of the Press may or may not belong to this class, but we advise him, before he attempts to criticise the conduct of others, to post himself with regard to facts, and not cut and slash so utterly regardless of truth and decency.

News Items.

The reported death of "Stonewall" Jackson is likely to prove a canard. The statement is credited to the Richmond Dispatch. It is better to "go slow" on the subject. Readers know that Beauregard, who was for a time the *enigma* of the rebels, was frequently killed last year, but he still lives in various places. We are inclined to think Stonewall Jackson will prove equally promiscuous in his habits. His favorite General, Ewell, was with him on the Chickahominy.

A meeting of the Governors of the Northern States was recently held at Cleveland, for the purpose of conferring together on the subject of the best method of facilitating the raising of volunteers to fill up the old and form new regiments. The Assistant Secretary of War was present at the conference.

The telegraph brings a rumor that General Halleck will be appointed Secretary of War in place of Mr. Stanton. The impression that a change in the War Department is generally entertained, and the appointment of General Halleck will very test that could be made.

The correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says that Wm. H. Polk, Parson Brownlow, and all other prominent Tennesseans in Washington are advocating stringent measures of confiscation, and declaring that emancipation may also soon be necessary.

An article of the War Department states that an order has been sent out recalling Hunter, in accordance with the demand of Kentucky Congressmen. The statement, however, is discredited. The Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Press of the 4th states that the latest intelligence from the army of the Potomac says that Gen. McClellan is safe, and not a prisoner of war.

Gen. Pope is represented to have said, on taking command in the Shenandoah, that his headquarters would be on horseback. His previous reputation is a guaranty that he will make the army of Virginia felt. He is not one of the setter breed of Generals.

It is said that General Lew. Wallace earnestly desires to be sent with a number of Indiana and Ohio regiments to join Gen. McClellan.

Commodore Wilkes has been ordered to the command of the flotilla in James river.

As one of the features of these extraordinary times, it may be mentioned that the appropriation of \$150,000 for secret service, one of the items of the army appropriation bill, has been increased in the Senate to \$500,000.

A special to the N. Y. Herald says four companies of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry were surprised and cut to pieces at daybreak on the morning of the 10th, at Thompsonville, Tennessee, by Stern's cavalry, 1,500 strong. Colonel Williams and Majors E. Jordan and Brown are reported killed. The wounded men were assassinated. Stern is reported en route for Bowling Green, with the intention of destroying the bridge. Some of the railroad track has been torn up. Later accounts state that it is not certain that Colonel Williams was among the killed.

Advices from Hilton Head to the 6th state that several of our gunboats had been engaged for several days in making reconnaissance of the Santee and Wachanaw rivers, and the result has proved important. Several small vessels, including a steam tug, had been captured, beside numerous flat boats laden with rice. The negroes, on appearance of the gunboats, came in troops to claim protection, and they were taken off, some 600 in number.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held in New Orleans on the night of the 21st of June.

Arkansas news, from the Little Rock Gazette of the 28th ult., says the Federals have evacuated Indian Bay, Saint Charles, and the whole of the lower White river, and gone in the direction of Memphis. General Curtis left Batesville, crossed Black river, and is supposed to be marching towards Cache bridge with a view of getting to Crowley's ridge and reaching the Mississippi.

It is the current belief that Congress will adjourn *sine die* in a few days, the business before it being already reduced to only a few prominent measures, and all the other measures will be disposed of without much controversy.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
St. Paul, July 10th, 1861.

To the People of Minnesota:
The President of the United States has, at the solicitation of the Governors of the loyal States, called upon the nation for a large increase of the Volunteer Force; and has by special communication, dated the 8th inst., required of Minnesota one Regiment of Infantry, to be furnished at once, as part of her entire quota. This call, based in part upon the suggestion of the Executive of our own State, and rendered imperatively necessary by the events of the war, must be promptly and heartily responded to.

The check recently received by our army before Richmond, has resulted, without doubt, from the superior numbers of the enemy; our army being compelled not only to meet the enemy wherever he presents himself, but to hold at the same time, the vast regions of country already won from him. Without an increase of our forces we cannot hope for a successful termination of the war.

The call of the President comes home to the heart of every man who desires to see the greatness of the nation restored, and law and order re-established in the rebellious States.

This end must be accomplished though it should require the entire militia force of the nation, and all its treasure. There can be no turning back. Reverses can but intensify the determination of the people. Without a restored government property, and life itself, will be valueless. All classes must feel the terrible necessity which presses upon them.

While we are struggling to preserve the unity of the best government on earth, it appears not improbable that we may be speedily called upon to resist the attacks of the monarchies of Europe, and wage a war, not only for free institutions, but for our individual independence. Coldness or indifference upon our part, at this time, cannot but result in our becoming one of the most subservient populations of the earth: exercising the right of self government as the will of some other people.

As Minnesota has heretofore nobly done her duty in this war; as she has furnished more men than the quota heretofore asked of her; as her sons have established for themselves a pre-eminent reputation for discipline and courage; it now becomes her to meet, in an equally heroic spirit, this new emergency.

Meetings should be held in every county. Wealth, energy and ability should be devoted to the task of rousing the people to a sense of their present danger. The merchant, the farmer, and the manufacturer, must all understand, that unless this rebellion is speedily suppressed, their toil can profit them little;—that in a ruined country there can be no individual prosperity.

Let the reinforcements which must speedily be thrown into the Peninsula, to turn the tide of battle and aid in the capture of the Rebel Capital, contain at least one additional regiment from Minnesota.

The recruits first obtained under the call, will constitute the Sixth Regiment, all subsequent recruits, after that Regiment is filled, will be used to complete Minnesota's quota of the force now called for by the President.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY,

Acting Governor.

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Paul, Minn., July 10, 1861.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 12.

It is announced that pursuant to an order from the War Department, there will be paid in advance to each recruit for three years or during the war, the sum of twenty-five dollars, being one-fourth of the amount of bounty allowed by law, such payment to be made upon the mustering of the regiment to which such recruits belong into the service of the United States.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
OSCAR MATTHEWS,
Adjutant General.

Our mails are now brought regularly by the Allen and Enterprise, arriving at an early hour in the evening. Truly, a daily mail, in these war times, is a "big thing."

We learn from Capt. Munch that Geo. Lammers, who was wounded in the ankle in the battle of Shiloh, recently died in the hospital in Quincy, Illinois.

Thanks to Capt. Gray for personal favors.

Democratic Resolutions and Platform.

Resolved, That while we believe the war in which the United States is now engaged would have been averted by the adoption of those measures of conciliation and compromise submitted to Congress by Democrats and rejected by Republicans—we also believe it is a war forced upon the country by the ambition of traitors, and we pledge the Democracy of Minnesota to support the Government in all lawful measures to restore the Union as it was and preserve the Constitution as it is.

Resolved, That we denounce the principles of Southern Secession and North-west Abolitionism as twin heresies, producing only hatred, strife and bloodshed, threatening the very existence of our National Government; at enmity with every principle of State Sovereignty and responsible for all the miseries of our distracted country.

Resolved, That the so-called Republican party, by surrendering itself into the hands of the radical abolitionists, whose declared purpose it is to destroy the institution of slavery at whatever hazard to the existence of the Union, has forfeited all claim to be considered a national party, and its continuance as a dominant political power would be as fatal to the integrity of the Republic, as in repeated instances it has proved itself to be regardless of the restraints of the Constitution. We charge that party

1. With a violation of the liberty of the citizen by consigning to prison without warrant of law, many innocent and loyal men, and affording them no opportunity for defence.

2. With unjust and arbitrary restrictions upon the freedom of the press, by the suppression of loyal journals, politically opposed to that party.

3. With instituting a rigid censorship of the press and of the telegraph lines, under the pretence of a military necessity, but really with the intention to prevent the people at large from obtaining such information of the actual condition of affairs, as would enable them to hold the political leaders of the dominant party responsible for the gross mal-administration of the government.

4. With mismanagement of the public finances, whereby according to the showing of members of their own party, nearly one hundred millions of dollars have been stolen by men high in office, or recklessly squandered through their means upon their political friends.

5. With initiating in Congress measures of confiscation and emancipation of extreme severity, which not only have the effect to drive Southern Union men into the ranks of the rebels, to contrast and embitter the armed opposition to the government, and thereby prolong the war.

6. With abandoning the traditional policy of the nation in conceding the right of search, at a time and under circumstances which justify the assumption that it was a disgraceful treachery to the wishes, if not the dictation, of the British Government.

7. With an outrageous trilling with the lives of our noble volunteers, and with the public safety, by the appointment to high military position, in many cases, of political favorites utterly incompetent to perform their duties, or to lead their commands on the battlefield.

8. With extravagance in every department of the Government, whereby the burden of National and State taxation is enormously and unnecessarily increased.

9. With a want of knowledge and ability to manage the affairs of the nation in its present extreme peril, and a complete falsification of its pledges to the country that the war should be prosecuted to reduce the rebellion, and preserve the Union as it was.

Resolved, That the high character and brave and gallant bearing of the different regiments of volunteers from Minnesota, and justly merit the thanks of every citizen thereof.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Minnesota will resist to the last extremity, any attempt at intervention by foreign powers in our domestic affairs.

Mosher, Humphrey & Co.'s Col.

LATEST NEWS

BY

TELEGRAPH.

Great Union Victory.

PENSACOLA BOMBARDED.

THE NAVY YARD DESTROYED.

"A Little More Grape Captain Bragg."

Mosher, Humphrey & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE

largest and best assorted stock of

Goods ever brought to the North-west,

which they offer to the citizens of

CHICAGO AND POLK COUNTIES

cheaper than ever before

SOLD IN THIS TOWN.

We will sell Men's Boots for from \$1.50

to \$4.00 per pair; Women's Walking

Shoes from 75 cts to \$1.25.

We will sell the best De-

lains from 12 1/2 to 25

cents per yard;

best prints

from

10

to 12 1/2

cts per yard.

But as it is too

tedious to give a list

of prices on all of our

goods, we will here state that

we will give you as good bargains

on all goods that we sell you, as can be

obtained this side of the Lakes. We

will take in exchange of goods

WHEAT, OATS,

CORN, BEANS,

PORK, BUTTER,

LARD AND EGGS,

And in fact,

All Kinds of Produce

that can be turned into Cash.

We would here take the opportunity

to render our thanks to the people of Chi-

cago and Polk counties for their past lib-

eral patronage, and trust by a strict at-

tention to business, to merit a continu-

ance of the same. Remember our place of

business on the corner of

Government and First Streets,

and when you want good goods cheap,

don't fail to give us a call. We do not

profess to give goods away, but we do

profess that we can sell them for

Cash or Ready Pay,

as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be

purchased anywhere in the St. Croix

Valley.

MOSHER, HUMPHREY & CO.,

Taylor Falls, Dec. 5 1861. 3 1/2

\$150 BEST PIANOS. \$150

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed

to their new warehouse,

No. 478 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to offer the public a magni-

ficent new scale full

7 Octave Rosewood Piano,

containing all the improvements known in

this country or Europe, over-strung bass,

French grand action, harp pedal, full iron

frame, for

\$150 CASH,

Warranted for Five Years.

Rich moulding cases,

\$175 to \$200,

all warranted made of the best seasoned ma-

terial, and to stand better than any sold for

\$400 or \$500 by the old methods of manufac-

ture. We invite the best judges to examine

and try these new instruments, and we stand

ready at all times to test them with any others

manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE,

478 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

3 1/2 3m

Chicago House,

TAYLOR FALLS - MINNESOTA.

S. TRUSSELL, Proprietor.

(Corner of Bench and First Streets)

THIS hotel is well fitted up and affords the

best of accommodations. The tables

are at all times furnished with the best

of the market and no pains or expense

will be spared to render guests comfortable.

Meals prepared on the shortest notice.

A good stable is also attached to the house,

with careful and attentive ostlers so that

beasts as well as men will receive good

care.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23, 1860. n-l-y

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and

under the seal of the District Court for

the First Judicial District, in and for the

county of Chicago, and State of Minnesota,

I, the undersigned, Sheriff of said county,

do hereby give notice that on the 26th day of October, A. D.

1861, in an action wherein Peter L. Van De-

venter, Thomas Stringer, Lewis L. Allen

and Jacob Van Nastrand are Plaintiffs and

Nathan C. D. Taylor and Patrick Fox are

Defendants, in favor of said Plaintiffs and

against said Defendants, for the sum of three

hundred and thirty one dollars and seventy

five cents, (\$311.75) and interest from

judgment rendered and docketed in the

county of Chicago, in the State of Min-

nesota, together with the appurtenances there-

unto belonging, to wit:

The north east quarter of the south west

quarter, and the south east quarter of the

south west quarter of section twelve, (12)

township thirty-four, (34) range nineteen, (19)

west; and the north east quarter of the south

east quarter and the south east quarter of the

township thirty-four, (34) range nineteen, (19)

west; and lots fourteen, (14) fifteen, (15) six-

teen, (16) seventeen, (17) eighteen, (18) nine-

teen, (19) twenty, (20) twenty-one, (21) twen-

ty-two, (22) twenty-three, (23) in block

forty, (40); and lots twelve, (12) thirteen,

(13) fourteen, (14) fifteen, (15) and sixteen,

(16) in block fifty-one, (51), and lots nine,

(9) ten, (10) eleven, (11) and twelve, (12) in

block one hundred and seven, (107) and

lots three, (3) four, (4) five, (5) six, (6)

eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) eleven, (11) and

twelve, (12) in block one hundred and eight-

teen, (118), said lots all lying and being in

the town of Taylor Falls, in said county of

Chicago.

Now, Therefore, notice is hereby given, that

on Saturday, the 26th day of July, A. D. 1862

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at

the office of the Sheriff of the County of Chi-

cago County, I shall sell the said real prop-

erty at public auction, to the highest bidder, for

cash, according to the statute in such cases

made and provided, to satisfy the said judg-

ment and execution, with interest and costs

thereon.

J. D. BALLARD,

Sheriff of Chicago County.

Dated at Taylor Falls this seventh day of

June, A. D. 1862. 16 7

Notice of Final Transfer

NOTICE is hereby given that the tracts of land and

Howard Association.

Philadelphia.

A benevolent institution established by special

endowment, for the relief of the sick and dis-

abled, afflicted with Venereal and Epidemic Dis-

eases, and especially for the cure of Diseases of

Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis,

by the Acting Surgeon, to all who

apply by letter, with a description of their

condition, (age, occupation, habits of life,

&c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medi-

cine furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Syphilis, Gonorrhea,

and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and

on the new Remedies employed in the Dispen-

sary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter en-

velopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps

for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,

Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2

South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By

order of the Directors.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,

Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2

South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By

order of the Directors.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY

ST. CROIX RIVER PACKET.

ENTERPRISE,

OSCAR KNAPP, MASTER.

WILL leave Taylor Falls Mondays

Wednesdays and Fridays for Prescott

and return on alternate days, forming a direct

connection with the Mississippi river boats.

For freight or passage apply at the clerk's

office.

The Day School Bell.

A NEW singing book for day schools, call-

ed the Day School Bell, is now ready.

It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs,

Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets,

and Choruses, many of them written expres-

sly for this work, besides 32 pages of the ele-

ments of music. The elements are easy

and progressive, that ordinary teachers will

find themselves entirely successful in instruct-

ing even young scholars to sing correctly and

scientifically, while the tunes are words em-

brace such variety of lively, attractive and

soul-stirring music and sentiments, that no

trouble will be experienced in inducing all

beginners to go on with zeal in acquiring skill

in one of the most health-giving, beauty-im-

proving, happiness-yielding and order-pro-

ducing exercises of school life. It simplifies

of its elements, in variety and adaptation of

music, and in excellence and number of its

songs, original, selected and adapted, it claims

to be much to all competitors. It will be

found to be the best book ever written for

Schools, Academies, and Public Schools. A

few sample pages of the Elements, Tunes and

Songs, are given in a circular; send and get

one. It is compiled by Horace Waters, Au-

thor of "Sabbath School Bells." No. 1 and

2, which have had the enormous sale of 655,

000 copies in 30 months. Prices, paper cov-

ers, 20 cents; \$1.50 per 100, bound, 30

cents; \$2.50 per 100, bound, 40 cents; \$3.00

per 100; cloth bound, unbound, 40

cents; \$3.00 per 100. 25 copies furnished at

the 100 price. Mailed free at the retail

price. HORACE WATERS, Publisher,

3 13 1/2 No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

Sabbath School Bell No. 2.

75,000 copies issued the first twelve months

of its publication. It is an entire new work,

of nearly 200 pages. Many of the tunes and

hymns were written expressly for this vol-

ume. It will soon be as popular as its prede-

cessor, [Bell No. 1] which has run up to the

enormous number of 675,000 copies in thirty-

six months, outstripping any Sunday School

Book of its size issued in this country. Also,

Wit and Wisdom.

"A little nonsense now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

None of us like the crying of another person's baby.

He who says what he likes, must expect to hear what he does not like.

Crimes sometimes shock us too much; virtues almost always too little.

To Adam Paradise was home. To the good among his descendants home is Paradise.

Truth and time are the good man's steady friends; but then they are so slow.

Pity it were not as easy to shut the mouth of a live talker as the book of a dead writer.

An Illinois lawyer recently asked pardon of the court for reading an opinion of the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

When a man wants money or assistance, the world, as a rule, is very obliging, and—lets him wait.

If you would have applause, don't excel others too far. You can't keep in the world's eye, if you soar out of sight.

Teacher—"Tobey, what did the Israelites do when they crossed the Dead Sea?" "I don't know, ma'am, but I guess they dried themselves."

A person invited an acquaintance to dinner on the 29th of September, saying that he always had a goose at dinner on Michaelmas day.

Pope once said, it is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out.

If governments would only determine not to extend their dominions until they had filled them with happiness, they would find the smallest territories too large.

"You are writing my bill on very rough paper," said a client to his attorney. "Never mind," said the lawyer, "it has to be filed before it comes into court."

There is a deed on file in Cambridge, Mass., which describes a piece of land as bounded by "stumps and stones, where Daniel Harrington killed William Smith."

Some of the medical journals are much distracted about the custom of lying in bed; the habit of lying out of bed is, we think, a great deal more to be guarded against.

Is it not most lamentable that when the command goes forth to the women of the land, "Choose ye this day which ye will serve," they have so uniformly responded, "The Paris milliners?"

A superintendent of police once made an entry in his register, from which the following is an extract: "The prisoner set upon me, called me an ass, a ruffian, a precious dolt, a scarecrow, and an idiot—all of which I certify to be true."

A woman appeared in the court of Louisville, recently, to be appointed guardian for her child, when the following colloquy ensued: "What estate has your child?" "Plaze your honor, I don't understand you?" Judge—"I say, what has she got?" "Chills and fever, plaze yer honor."

The superintendent of a Sunday school was questioning the pupils concerning the addresses made to them during the previous session.

"Children, what did Mr. Phony tell you this morning?" No answer was made. "Can't any one tell me what he said?" "Susie, can't you remember?" "Susie, a bright little one of seven years, arose, and with one finger in her mouth, bashfully lisped out: 'Pleathe, thir, he talked and he talked, and he thied ath how he loved uth, and he talked—and—we all thought he wath a goin' to thay thumthing, but he didn' thay nothing.'"

A sheriff's officer was sent to execute a writ against a Quaker. On arriving at the house he saw the Quaker's wife, who, in reply to the inquiry whether her husband was at home, answered in the affirmative, at the same time requesting him to be seated, and her husband would speedily see him. The officer waited patiently for some time, but the fair Quakeress coming into the room, he reminded her of her promise, that he should see her husband. "Nay, friend, I promised that he should see thee. He has seen thee. He did not like thy look, therefore he avoided thee, and has left the house by another path."

NEW FIRM.

It is understood having this day entered into a partnership in the

CARPENTER & JOINER BUSINESS,

are prepared to take

BUILDING CONTRACTS,

and furnish

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS,

with estimates of cost, at

LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES.

Such doors and blinds furnished on the most

REASONABLE TERMS.

Are also ready to make all kinds of

Cabinet Work

COFFINS FURNISHED

On shortest notice.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Shop

GOVERNMENT STREET,

A few rods west of the Tolson House

Guard & Whitney.

Taylor Falls, Jan. 1, 1881.

SAWYER HOUSE,

SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN.

E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR,

FRANK J. TUTTLE, CLERK.

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated and re-furnished throughout; it is desirably located, being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the Northwest, together with the romantic surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest of the market affords; and no attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant. On the arrival of boats, carriages will always be in waiting to convey guests to and from the House FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of summer resort, the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions excelled by few other points in the country. Innumerable lakes abound, within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with all kinds of fish, and the prairies and surrounding forests abound with game—desirable requisites to pleasure seekers and tourists.

Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most beautiful and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all of the Mississippi steamers. Coaches or boats run regularly between the city and St. Paul and all the adjacent towns.

Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine sail-boats, for the accommodation of pleasure parties, can be secured at all times at this House.

Terms as low as any other First Class Hotel.

June 13, 1881.

Millinery Trimmings

FANCY GOODS.

MISS SUSAN WILSON,

No. 5, Rogers' Block, Third Street,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

HAS just received a new supply of the following is an extract: "The prisoner set upon me, called me an ass, a ruffian, a precious dolt, a scarecrow, and an idiot—all of which I certify to be true."

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Attention Everybody!

WM. YEO,

At the St. Croix Grist Mill,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Bench Street,

Taylor Falls, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style, and of materials warranted to give satisfaction. I am bound to keep my seat, and stick like I am to the last; so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23.

Attention Everybody!

WM. YEO,

At the St. Croix Grist Mill,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Bench Street,

Taylor Falls, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style, and of materials warranted to give satisfaction. I am bound to keep my seat, and stick like I am to the last; so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23.

Attention Everybody!

WM. YEO,

At the St. Croix Grist Mill,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Bench Street,

Taylor Falls, MINNESOTA.

Furniture! Furniture!!



THOMPSON & JONES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND
DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in our line at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We can manufacture to order, upon the shortest notice.

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,

DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Childrens' Cribs,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order, Enamelled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing sash, doors and blinds, all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest.

Planing, Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc., done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.

June 21, 1880.

Direct and Expeditious Route

TO ALL PORTS

NORTH AND NORTH WEST

to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Dunkirk, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. via

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

All steamers going down the Mississippi river connect at

LA CROSSE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN

with trains for Chicago direct.

Passengers going via La Crosse will ask or tickets by

MINNESOTA JUNCTION,

where the trains from La Crosse connect with trains on C. & N. W. Railway for Chicago.

Without Change of Cars,

Passengers going by Prairie du Chien will ask for tickets by JANEVILLE.

The time by this favorite route is always as quick as any other, and passengers avoid

ALL DELAYS OMNIBUS RIDING, &c.

By recent arrangements

Baggage is Checked Through

from La Crosse and Prairie du Chien via Chicago & Northwestern Railway, to New York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c., thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No Omnibus Charges in Chicago

All trains from the Mississippi river connect direct to Chicago with trains on all Eastern and Southern roads, and Passengers are conveyed from the Depot of C. & N. W. Railway, in Chicago, to all other Depots

FREE OF CHARGE,

Be sure to purchase tickets via Minnesota Junction or Janesville.

Through tickets by this route can be had of all Rail Road and Boat Agents on the river.

Geo. S. DENLAP, Supt.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

MAX HENNING, North Western Agent.

ATH and Lumber given in exchange for

W. H. C. FOLSON

Something for the Times.

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD

Johns & Crosley's

American Cement Glue

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.

THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.

THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

Is the only article of the kind ever produced which

WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD,

Save your broken Furniture,

IT WILL MEND LEATHER,

Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots, &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS,

Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass

IT WILL MEND IVORY,

Don't throw away that expensive Ivory Fan,

IT WILL MEND CHINA,

Your broken china cups and saucers can be

IT WILL MEND MARBLE,

That piece knocked out of your marble mantle

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,

No matter if that broken pitcher did not cost

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,

That costly Alabaster Vase is broken and you can't

IT WILL MEND BONE, CORAL, LAVA,

and in fact every thing but

Extracts.

"Every housekeeper should have a supply

of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."

—New York Times.

"It is so convenient to have in the house."

—New York Express.

"It is always ready; this commends it to

everybody."—New York Independent.

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in

our house as water."—Wilke's Spirit of the Times.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

\$10.00 per year saved in every family

by One Bottle of

American Cement Glue.

Price 25 cents per Bottle.

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IMPORTANT TO HOUSE OWNERS.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

IMPORTANT TO RAIL ROAD CO'S.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

To all whom it may concern, and it concerns everybody.

JOHNS & CROSLY,

IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA

CEMENT ROOFING

The cheapest and most durable Roof-

ing in use.

IT is Fire and Water Proof.

It can be applied to new and old Roofs of

ALL KINDS, steep or flat, and to shingle roofs

without removing the shingles.

The cost is only about One-Third That of Tin

AND IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West India, and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as Factories, Churches, Railroads, Depots, Cars, and on public buildings generally, Government buildings, &c. by the principal Builders, Architects and Engineers during the past four years, and has proved to be the cheapest and most durable roofing material; it is in every respect a first water, weather and time proof covering for roofs of all kinds.

This is the only material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are not elsewhere combined, and is passed by GUTTA PERCHA AND INDIA RUBBER.

No Test is required in making Application.

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary

Roof can be covered and finished the same day.

It can be applied by any one,

and when finished forms a perfectly fire proof surface, with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by Heat, Cold or Storms, Shriveling of Roof Boards, nor any external action whatever.

Liquid

Gutta Percha Cement

For coating Metals of all kinds when

exposed to the action of the weather,

and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal

Roofs of all kinds.

This is the only composition known which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates, for any length of time, when applied to metals, on which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of paint; it is in every respect a first water, weather and time proof covering for roofs of all kinds, and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction or expansion of the metal, and consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not crack in cold or run in warm weather, and will not wash off.

Leaky tin and other metal roofs can be readily repaired with Gutta Percha Cement, and prevent further corrosion and leaking

MISSING ISSUE

Date: Jul 24, 1862

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

Thursday, July 31, 1862.

F. H. PRATT, Editor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in Tremont Wis. He will receive subscriptions and advertise notices for the Reporter.

ROBERTS & LAMSON are our authorized agents in Chicago—165 Randolph street.

JOY, COE & CO. are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

MATHER & ABBOTT are our authorized agents for New York City—353 Broadway.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Republican District Convention.

A Republican District Convention, of the Second Congressional District of this State, will be held at Saint Paul on the 30th inst., at 12 m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Member or Congress from the Second District.

The different counties in the District will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by delegates who are bona fide residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Aitkin.....	1 Lake.....
Andrus.....	1 Lincoln.....
Becker.....	2 Marshall.....
Big Stone.....	1 McLeod.....
Carlton.....	1 Meeker.....
Cass.....	1 Mills Lake.....
Chippewa.....	1 Monongahela.....
Crow Wing.....	3 Morrison.....
Dakota.....	1 Otter Tail.....
Douglas.....	2 Pipe.....
Goodhue.....	1 Pope.....
Hennepin.....	1 Ramsey.....
Isanti.....	1 Saint Louis.....
Itasca.....	7 Sherburne.....
Kandiyohi.....	1 Stevens.....
Kanabec.....	6 Stevens.....
Lee Qui Parle.....	1 Todd.....
	1 Wabasha.....
	1 Washington.....
	1 Wright.....

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

ROBERT FISK, Chairman.

W. L. WILSON.

ANDREW NESEEL.

C. N. WHITNEY.

J. B. GIFFILLAN.

GEO. T. WHITE.

Of the State Central Committee.

St. Paul, July 24, 1862.

War Meetings.

War meetings are being held all over the country, and the people are becoming thoroughly aroused. They begin to see that the government is really in danger, and consequently all true men and patriots are straining every nerve to save our country from the danger that threatens it. Those who cannot leave their business to shoulder the musket, are using their means to support the families of those who can. This is right. Let every man but do his duty, no matter what that duty is, and the country will be saved. Without it we are lost.

As yet the citizens of this place have held no war meeting. Is it not time one was called? Shall we have it said that we are behind other towns in the State in point of patriotism and loyalty to the best government ever known to man? We trow not. Let the people arouse to a true sense of the danger that surrounds us a nation. The Union is in imminent danger, and unless the people lend a helping hand, and that right speedily, it is irrecoverably lost. Shall we sit idly by and behold our beautiful country lost to us forever, when by a little exertion we can avert so horrible a calamity. We think we hear the people with one voice exclaim, NEVER, this country "must and SHALL BE PRESERVED."

Let us have a war meeting, if for no other purpose than to swear anew our allegiance to the country that has given us birth, and to declare our determination, come weal or come woe, to stand by the government in any and every emergency, and if necessary to lay down our lives and our fortunes for it.

The Stillwater Messenger of last week informed us that Judge McMillan and Rev. Mr. Bull of that city would be in this place last Thursday evening, and address the people on the war. As this was the first notice the people had had of a war meeting being held on that evening, of course it took every one by surprise. The gentlemen, however, did not arrive, and no meeting was held. We should be happy to see our Stillwater friends at any time, but we hope they will give us timely notice of their coming so that we shall be prepared to receive them in a proper manner.

For the first time this season we took a drive into the country on Saturday last, going as far as Sunrise city, eighteen miles distant. We found the crops along the road looking finely. Many of the farmers, in fact nearly all of them, had harvested or were engaged in cutting their winter wheat and rye. We saw many good fields of corn, but noticed more particularly that of Mr. Vogle, who resides about five miles this side of Sunrise, on one of the best farms in the county. Mr. Vogle told us that his corn was planted late, and had not been plowed or hoed, yet is the best looking field of corn we have seen this year, and we should judge will yield 30 or 40 bushels to the acre.

On account of the drought spring wheat and oats are looking rather thin, but that we examined particularly had headed well, and the berries were plump and large. There will undoubtedly be an average yield of both this season.

Arriving at Sunrise about noon we stopped, as we always do, and advise every one else to, at the Sunrise House, kept by that prince of good landlords, N. F. Taylor, Esq. In a short time dinner was announced, and it was such a dinner as only Mr. Taylor and his worthy lady can get up. Having satisfied the cravings of the inner man, we took a stroll around the city. We found but little change in the appearance of things since our last visit there. Like all western towns Sunrise has not improved much since the hard times. It is noted principally for its hotels, town lots and water power, the latter of which is as good as there is in the country, and will eventually be the making of the town. After strolling around town and attending the Republican Convention we started for home, which place we reached in due season, greatly refreshed in body and mind, and ready to enter upon the discharge of our business duties with renewed energy and perseverance.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

This body met at Sunrise City last Saturday. Five towns in the county were represented in the Convention, viz: Taylor Falls, Franconia, Chisago Lake, Amador and Sunrise. There were no delegates present from Rushelby nor Wyoming. Dr. L. B. Smith, of Sunrise, and Mr. Ellison, Esq., of Sunrise, were selected as the delegates to represent the county in the State Convention. They are both good Republicans, and will represent the interests of the people as well as any gentlemen that could have been selected. We have not received the proceedings of the Convention from the Secretary, consequently cannot publish them. We can state, however,—being present—that everything passed off quietly and satisfactorily to a majority of the delegates present.

The Ministerial Association of the St. Paul District, Minnesota Conference M. E. Church, will convene at Taylor Falls August 5th and 6th. Sermons, essays, criticisms and other exercises may be expected. Ministers of other denominations are cordially invited to participate in the exercises. The session will be held at the M. E. Church. The public is also invited to be present. The following is the programme for the session: Tuesday evening 7½ o'clock, Aug. 5th, sermon by Rev. Mr. Rich. of St. Paul. Wednesday from 1½ p. m. till 5 p. m., essays, discussions, etc.—Wednesday 7½ p. m. sermon by some one of the ministers present.

LUMBERING.—The price paid for lumber this year has given renewed activity to the lumber interest in this section of country, and like most all branches of business that pays a decent living, is likely to be overdone. Already we hear that almost everybody and his wife are to engage in logging next winter. For anything we know to the contrary the demand for lumber may be greater than the supply, but our oldest lumbermen don't appear to think so. They say if the war should close by spring that perhaps lumber will command good prices and perhaps not, it all depends upon circumstances. We do not profess to know much about the matter, but hope all who engage in the business will increase instead of diminish the size of their piles.

Col. John A. Stevens, editor of the Glencoe Register, has recently purchased 150 fine sheep and will soon have as many more. The Colonel is not only a good editor, but one of the best farmers in Minnesota.

Where is the Marshal? Why don't he enforce the hog ordinance? There have been six or eight hogs "running around loose" in this place during the entire season, with no one to "molest or make them afraid." During the past week we have heard complaints from two of our neighbors that their gardens had been almost entirely destroyed by hogs. If there is anything on earth that will make each individual hair on a man's head stand on end, it is to find his garden, upon which he has bestowed so much care and labor, destroyed by these nuisances. It is enough to make a man curse the porcine race from away down in the bottom of his boots. We know not who owns so many hogs as are running at large in this town, but if those who do own them will shut them up, they will confer a favor upon our citizens generally. The Marshal is not at blame in the matter for he has never been furnished with a secure place to impound animals. Let our town fathers erect a pound, and we are confident that our citizens will be troubled no longer by hogs. That is all that is necessary to have the ordinance enforced, for the Marshal has always been ready to discharge his duties in the premises, the people are anxious to have him and hogs are plenty. We say by all means let us have a pound.

Sunday last was a day of intense heat.

We were afraid to look at the thermometer but learned that the mercury stood at 90, reminding one of the time mentioned in song when

"The sun's perpendicular light
Illumines the depths of the sea,
And the fishes beginning to sweat,
Cried, 'Jove help us, how hot we shall be!'"

The Winona Republican comes to us in an entirely new dress, and is as good looking a paper as we receive. It will be recollected that the Republican office was entirely destroyed by the recent fire in that city, and the fact of its making its appearance so soon is proof that its proprietor, Mr. Sinclair, is a gentleman of energy and ought to and will succeed in business. We wish the Republican success.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION of Philadelphia has long been known for its extensive usefulness, and honorable conduct. In all the mutations of life and business, caused by the war, we are glad to learn that the old Howard has been sustained in full operation, and has not "gone up" with the things that were, but still ministers to the wants of the afflicted in all parts of the country. A card from the managers will be found in our advertising columns.

The Stillwater Messenger says that blackberries have been in the market there for one or two weeks. Are you not mistaken, neighbor? We have not seen any here yet, and probably shall not for a week or two to come. When they get ripe, Van, if you will come up here we will show you blackberries "as is" blackberries.

We are informed by Capt. Knapp that he has purchased the entire interest of R. C. Eden in the Enterprise, and will hereafter have the whole control of the boat. Capt. Knapp is an accommodating gentleman, and we have no doubt will make the Enterprise a popular and paying institution. Success to him.

Sam. Fifield promises the readers of the Polk county Press an original article in his next issue, from the pen of one of the citizens of Osceola. It will no doubt prove of exceeding interest to Sam.

Our steamboats appear to be doing a paying business, nearly every trip bringing up a good number of passengers and considerable freight. We are glad to know of their prosperity.

The St. Croix river is now as low as it generally gets, and if it should continue receding will soon entirely "dry up."

Business for a week two has been quite dull, on account, we presume, of the farmers being engaged in harvesting and haying.

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, MINN., July 21, 1861.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 18.

Having been informed that some of the township assessors have this year neglected to make out the annual militia list, their attention is called to Sec. 8, Chap. 120, of the Compiled Statutes making it the duty of the township assessors of the several townships, and the assessors of the several wards of the several cities to prepare at the time of assessing taxable property a list of all persons liable to do military duty, and to place it in the auditor's office of the proper county.

Those assessors who may not have complied with said section, will do so at once, as in the progress of the present war, and before the militia lists of 1863 are made out, the State may possibly be called upon by the President to furnish by draft a force of militia, and the State must in such a contingency possess the requisite data upon which a draft could be dated.

By order Commander-in-Chief.

OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant General.

STILLWATER VS. TAYLOR FALLS.

In certain circles in Stillwater there is, and has been for a long time, a disposition to run down this town. When spoken of to strangers it is always with words of ridicule and contempt, and often with willful and malicious lying. To illustrate: A gentleman and his family recently on his way to this place happened to stop at one of the hotels at Stillwater. He was traveling with his own team, and being unacquainted with the country, inquired as to the state of the roads between this town and Stillwater. The individual of whom this inquiry was made told him that the roads were in an impassable condition, that he would never be able to reach here in safety, and that after he did arrive here could not get accommodated, there being not even a decent stable in town in which to put his horses. The gentleman therefore left his conveyance at Stillwater, and nothing daunted by the dolorous yarn, came up by boat. The first glance he got of our town convinced him of course that he had been hoaxed, as many another before him had been. Instead of finding here a wilderness peopled with untamed savages, he found a pleasant little village inhabited by white people, fully as intelligent we dare say as can be found anywhere, at least within a radius of 30 miles.

And we would state for the benefit of strangers that we have a good hotel here, and as gentlemanly a landlord as can be found in any country town in the State, not excepting Stillwater, anything that the Stillwater people may say to the contrary notwithstanding.

We are confident that a large proportion of the Stillwater people do not feel unfriendly to this town. Only those who have their own selfish interests to subserve would endeavor to injure us. And such men will find in the end that honesty is the best policy. He who attempts to build up own business by misrepresenting other people's, generally comes out at the "small end of the horn." Let these Stillwater gentry take warning.

Blueberries for the past week have been very plenty in town, and sold for \$1.00 per bushel. Cheap enough, certainly.

We have noticed considerable quantities of venison in town of late. One of our hunters killed three deer on Saturday night last.

Col. Trigg, an unconditional Union East Tennessean, the choice of Parson Brownlow and Mr. Maynard, was confirmed as District Judge in place of Judge Humphreys.

Goy. Todd has appealed to the people of Ohio for troops, and say that if the quota is not raised in forty days, he will draft.

Of the arms now in the government arsenals, 100,000 stand, costing \$20 and upwards apiece, are absolutely worthless. Eighty thousand are of the first quality, and upward of 100,000 are good. Enough more to arm all the troops under the new call will soon be received.

General Grant has taken General Halleck's place at Corinth, and has removed his headquarters from Memphis to the latter place.

News Items.

There is a strong demand for silver in New York at 115. Gold is at 120 and 121.

A letter from Norfolk states there have been several cases of yellow fever in that city.

The official document necessary to the recently arranged agreement for a general exchange of prisoners, has been forwarded to Gen. Dix.

The postage stamp currency will be ready the first of September.

Secretary Chase has decided that there shall be only one Assessor for Minnesota and other small States.

The Board of Trade of Chicago has subscribed nearly \$20,000 for a battery of Light Artillery, to be called "Board of Trade Battery." The men are already enlisted.

It is said that one hundred and eighteen commissioned officers of the army of the Potomac have tendered their resignations within the past week. They were not accepted.

It is believed that an army of 60,000 strong, under Stonewall Jackson and others, is moving from Richmond north, to strike either at Washington, or by way of the Shenandoah Valley to invade Maryland.

The Louisville Journal calls upon every fighting man and fighting boy in Kentucky to enrol for their country's cause and the extermination of guerrilla scoundrels who infect the State, and now threaten to devastate the beautiful Blue Grass region.

Secretary Stanton says that the new recruits, under the three hundred thousand call, are to be armed and equipped and placed in a camp of instruction.

Gen. Pope recently issued an order of a reward of five cents for a runaway officer of the 95th N. Y. regiment.

All the secession members of the second branch of the Baltimore city council have resigned, in compliance with an intimation from Gen. Wool that their resignation will tend to the preservation of peace. A special election will take place to fill the vacancy with loyal people.

The President has issued a proclamation, warning all persons within the contemplation of the 5th section of the confiscation act, to cease participating in aiding, countenancing or abetting the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States, and to return to the proper allegiance to the United States on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said section.

Great repugnance to the idea of drafting continues to be entertained in official circles in Washington, the impression being that the President's call for 300,000 additional volunteers is being responded to throughout the country with an alacrity that promises to secure the whole number in less time than was recently anticipated.

The President has reappointed Gen. Marcy to the position of chief of staff of Gen. McClellan, the Senate having left his former appointment unconfirmed on personal grounds. He had an interview with the President and Secretary of War, and returned via Baltimore to James river, with important dispatches for Gen. McClellan.

The Charleston Courier's Western correspondent says the people are burning their cotton almost everywhere along the river, and far back in the country.—One widow lately who had almost \$00 bales, had set fire to it and burned every bale. When told beforehand that there was no danger for her, she replied that she felt anxious and uneasy in having it around her. Even in Texas, asserts the same writer, every man has his cotton so stored as to be able to apply the torch when necessary. Some had their bales piled on foundations of light wood.

Col. Charles, of the Tammany regiment, released by the rebels, is in New York. He saw the iron clad ram, and also a small gunboat at Richmond, and gives a description of the former. The rebel government treat our wounded as their own. The rebel officers admitted that their own and our wounded were dying so fast that they could not bury them. Col. Charles says the working classes of Richmond are Union at heart, but the despotism of the government prohibits the discussion of politics except in the newspapers. Government was disposed to view the execution of Mumford at New Orleans as a murder, and make the demand for Butler, and in case of refusal, to hang General McCall.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

REBEL RAID ON TENNESSEE RIVER.

Cairo, July 26.

The steamer Evansville from the Tennessee river, brings news about the rebel raid at Florence, Ala., on Tuesday last. The rebels entered the city and burned all the warehouses that were used for commissary and quartermaster's stores, and destroyed all the cotton in the vicinity. They also seized the U. S. steamer Colono, used for conveying army supplies over shoals, and took all the money belonging to the passengers, then burned her. The property destroyed was said to be of great value.

A small detachment of Mitchell's army was captured. They then proceeded down the river to Chickasaw and Watson, in the vicinity of Eastport, and burned all the warehouses which contained cotton.

Another band of forty rebels attacked a wagon train near Pittsburgh Landing, and captured sixty wagons, conveying commissary and quartermaster stores.

EXCITEMENT IN SAINT LOUIS.

St. Louis, July 25.

Considerable excitement existed today at the British Consuls office in consequence of a large number of persons claiming protection under the British flag to exempt them from enrollment in the militia under the recent order of the Government.

An excited crowd was around the office, among whom were many indignant citizens, present to punish perfidy.

The American residents having families and business permanently located here, who in the hour of peril seek to sneak from duty by enrolling themselves as subjects of Britain.

Several persons in endeavoring to get protection papers were severely handled by the crowd. Numerous arrests were made, several affrays and struggles occurred between the distributors and the policemen, with one or two attempts of resistance. A detachment of the Provost Guard were ordered out and by their timely execution, all was suppressed.

MEMPHIS AND VICKSBURG.

Cairo, July 26.

The steamer Wilson from Vicksburg arrived last night. When in Princeton bend, eighty miles above Vicksburg, she was fired into from the Mississippi shore by several six pounders and a score or two of muskets. It was hit about sixty times, mostly by musket balls. One shell burst directly under the boiler. No one was hurt.

Memphis, July 23.

Two hundred and forty persons took the oath yesterday. 120 received permits to go South.

News from Vicksburg unimportant. Doubtment renewed from the upper fact. The rebels reply occasionally. The Arkansas at last advices was still under the protection of rebel batteries, undergoing repairs.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, July 26.

I am informed that large rebel forces are being concentrated on the line of James river, above the junction of the Appomattox and James. They came down from Richmond by the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad. It is believed that they already number from fifty to sixty thousand, and that Jackson is in command. Notwithstanding the rumor that he is in pursuit of General Pope, my informant is very confident that the rebels are making a bold stand at the above named places. He believes that it is the intention of the rebels very soon to make an attack on Suffolk.

Night before last a company of rebel cavalry came down on Gloucester Point opposite Yorktown, and seized and carried off a lot of contrabands that had accumulated there, and also forced into the rebel service all the mules that could be found there capable of bearing arms.

FROM POPE'S DEPARTMENT.

Washington, July 27.

A reconnoitering force commanded by General Gibbons, consisting of two regiments of his brigade, one of General Patrick's two battalions of cavalry, one from the Harris light cavalry, with a battery of artillery, all belonging to Gen. King's division, pushed out from Fredericksburg in the direction of Gordonsville on Friday and returned last night.

They advanced within nine or ten miles of Gordonsville, and nearly to Orange Court House, which was occupied by a much superior force of the enemy. Having discovered this fact, and having secured the object of the reconnaissance the expedition returned hotly pursued by a hostile force of cavalry, which attacked the rear guard several times, but was repulsed on each occasion with loss.—We hear of no loss on our side.

General Pope takes the field to-morrow.

The late order of Gen. Pope, requiring the residents within his lines who do not take the oath of allegiance to emigrate, is already bearing fruit in Fredericksburg. Thirty of the leading rebels of the town have gone to Richmond with their families, and others are preparing to follow.

Howard Association, Philadelphia.

A benevolent institution established by special endorsement, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Syphilitic Diseases, and especially for the cure of Diseases of Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicine furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Syphilis, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY

ST. CROIX RIVER PACKET, ENTERPRISE, OSCAR KNAPP, MASTER.

WILL leave Taylor Falls Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Prescott and return on alternate days, forming a direct connection with the Mississippi river boats. For freight or passage apply at the clerk's office.

The Day School Bell.

A NEW singing book for day schools, called the Day School Bell, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets, and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, besides 32 pages of the elements of music. The elements are so easy and progressive, that ordinary teachers will find themselves entirely successful in instructing even young scholars singing correctly and scientifically, while the tunes and words embrace such a variety of lively, attractive and soul-stirring music and sentiments, that no trouble will be experienced in inducing all beginners to go on with zeal in acquiring skill in one of the most health-giving, beauty-improving, happiness-yielding and order-producing exercises of school life. In simplicity of its elements, in variety and adaptation of music, and in excellence and number of its songs, original, selected and adapted, it claims to be much to excel all competitors. It will be found to be the best book ever issued for day schools, and is as popular as its predecessor, [Bell No. 1] which has run up to the enormous number of 75,000 copies in thirty-six months, outstripping any Sunday School Book of its size issued in this country. Also, both volumes bound in one to accommodate schools wishing them in that form. Price of Bell No. 2, paper covers, 15 cents, \$12 per hundred. Bound, 25 cents, \$18 per 100. Cloth bound embossed gilt, 30 cents, \$22 per 100. Bell No. 1 paper covers, 12 cents, \$10 per 100. Bound 20 cents, \$16 per 100. Cloth bound embossed gilt 25 cents, \$20 per 100. Bells Nos 1 and 2 bound together 40 cents \$30 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Cloth bound embossed gilt, 50 cents, \$40 per 100. Mail orders receive the retail price. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No 451 Broadway, N. Y.

Sabbath School Bell No. 2.

75,000 copies issued the first twelve months of its publication. It is an entire new work, of nearly 200 pages. Many of the tunes and hymns were written expressly for this volume. It will soon be as popular as its predecessor, [Bell No. 1] which has run up to the enormous number of 75,000 copies in thirty-six months, outstripping any Sunday School Book of its size issued in this country. Also, both volumes bound in one to accommodate schools wishing them in that form. Price of Bell No. 2, paper covers, 15 cents, \$12 per hundred. Bound, 25 cents, \$18 per 100. Cloth bound embossed gilt, 30 cents, \$22 per 100. Bell No. 1 paper covers, 12 cents, \$10 per 100. Bound 20 cents, \$16 per 100. Cloth bound embossed gilt 25 cents, \$20 per 100. Bells Nos 1 and 2 bound together 40 cents \$30 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Cloth bound embossed gilt, 50 cents, \$40 per 100. Mail orders receive the retail price. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No 451 Broadway, N. Y.

THE HARP OF FREEDOM.—Now Ready, a new and superior collection of Anti-Slavery, Patriotic, and "Contraband" songs, solos, Duets, Quartets, and choruses. Most of the poetry and music has been written expressly for this work, to correspond with the times, and should be sung by the million, in order to awaken a deep interest in behalf of the "Contrabands," whom God, in his providence, has cast upon the Free North to clothe and clothe.

CONTENTS, IN PART.

"Fair Freedom's Morn has dawned at last;" "Break the Chains, or the Emancipating Sword;" "Oh! Help the 'Contrabands';" "Old John Brown's Song;" "Song of the 'Contrabands';" "O Let my People Go;" "Parody on the Song of the 'Contrabands';" "Where Liberty Dwells in my Country;" "When Slavery dies there'll be Freedom;" "Wake Freedom, and let us speak;" "Whittier's suppressed Song of Freedom," etc.

Price 5 cents, single 50 cents per dozen, \$3 per hundred, postage 1 cent.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher, 313 451 Broadway, N. Y.

The Horace Waters Pianos,

Melodions, Alexander Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Solon Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new Warehouses, 451 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets, which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodions from sundry makers, new and second hand, to let, and rent allowed if purchased upon agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Also second hand Pianos and Melodions at great bargains, prices from \$25 to \$100. Sheet music, musicbooks, and all kinds of musical merchandise at War prices.

HORACE WATERS, Agent.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 19th day of July, 1862, I shall sell at public auction, at the house of Daniel Lawson, in the town of Franconia, county of Chicago, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The east half of section 16, and west part of section 17, of township 33, north of range 19, east of the 3rd principal meridian, containing 33.33 acres of land.

Witness my hand and seal this 17th day of July, 1862.

J. D. BALLARD, Administrator of the Estate of John Abrahamson, deceased.

Declaratory Probate Court.

NEW FIRM.

UNDERSTANDING having this day entered into a partnership in the

CARPENTER & JOINER BUSINESS,

are prepared to take

BUILDING CONTRACTS,

and furnish

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS,

with estimate of cost, at

LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES.

Sash doors and blinds furnished on the most

REASONABLE TERMS.

Are also ready to undertake

Cabinet Work

to order.

COFFINS FURNISHED

On shortest notice.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work.

GOVERNMENT STREET,

A few rods west of the Folsom House

Guard & Whitney.

Taylor Falls, Jan. 1, 1862.

SAWYER HOUSE,

SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN.

E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR,

FRANK J. TUTTLE, CLERK.

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated and re-furnished throughout; is desirably located, being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the Northwest, together with the romantic surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest the market affords; and no attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant. On the arrival of boats, carriages will always be in waiting to convey guests to and from the House.

FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of summer resort, the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions excelled by few other points in the country. Immense lakes abound, within circuit of the city, plentifully supplied with all kinds of fish, and the prairie and surrounding forests abound with game—desirable requisites to pleasure seekers and tourists.

Boats run regularly to the celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all of the Mississippi steamers. Coaches or boats run regularly between the city and St. Paul and all the adjacent towns.

Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine sail-boats, for the accommodation of pleasure parties, can be secured at all times at this House.

Terms as low as any other First Class Hotel.

June 13, 1861.

Millinery Trimmings

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

MISS SUSAN WILSON,

No. 5, Rogers' Block, Third Street, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

AS just received a new supply of the above, embracing the latest, most fashionable and best qualities, all of which will be sold at exceedingly low prices for cash.

Dealers from the country supplied with Dress Goods and Trimmings at reduced prices to close out the stock on hand.

St. Paul, May 20, 1861.

Anton Baier,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Bench Street,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style, and of materials warranted to give satisfaction.

I am bound to keep my seat, and stick like wax to the last; so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23.

Attention Everybody!

WM. YEO,

At the St. Croix Grist Mill,

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of the very best brands of family flour in sacks, that cannot be surpassed by any foreign importation. He can also furnish, at the shortest notice, the best quality of corn meal and rye flour for table use. Always in store, wheat, rye, barley, corn, oats, and shorts, which he will dispose of cheap for cash.

24-ly

Merchants' Hotel.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

E. C. BELOTE, PROPRIETOR.

ONE SQUARE FROM THE

STEAMBOAT LANDING.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE AND DEPOT.

Stages leave this House daily for all parts of the State.

J. D. BALLARD,

SHERIFF OF CHICAGO COUNTY.

OFFICE at the County Buildings, on Basal street Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

Furniture! Furniture!!

THOMPSON & JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in our line at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We can manufacture to order, upon the shortest notice,

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,

DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Children's Crib,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order, Enamelled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing sash, doors and blinds, all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest.

Painting, Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc., done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.

June 21, 1860.

Direct and Expeditious Route

TO ALL POINTS

NORTH AND NORTH WEST

to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Dunkirk, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. via

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

All steamers going down the Mississippi river connect at

LA CROSSE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN

with trains for Chicago direct.

Passengers going via La Crosse will ask for tickets by

MINNESOTA JUNCTION,

where the trains from La Crosse connect with trains on C. & N. W. Railway for Chicago, and

Without Change of Cars,

Passengers going by Prairie du Chien will ask for tickets by

JANESVILLE.

The time by this favorite route is always as quick as any other, and passengers avoid

ALL DELAYS ON RIVER, ETC.

By recent arrangements

Baggage is Checked Through

from La Crosse and Prairie du Chien via Chicago & North Western Railway, to New York, Boston, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c., thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No Omnibus Charges in Chicago

All trains from the Mississippi river connect direct to Chicago with trains on all Eastern and Southern roads, and passengers are conveyed from the Depot of C. & N. W. Railway, in Chicago, to all other Depots

FREE OF CHARGE,

Be sure to purchase tickets via Minnesota Junction or Janesville.

Through tickets by this route can be had of all Rail Road and boat agents on the river.

GEO. S. DUNLAP, Supt.

E. DE WITT ROUSSEAU, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

MARK HENRICKS, North Western Agent.

ATH and Lumber given in exchange for flour, wheat, oats and pork.

W. H. C. FOLSON

Something for the Times.

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD

Johns & Crosley's

American Cement Glue

THE STRENGTH OF GLUE IN THE WORLD.

THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.

THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD.

THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

Is the only article of the kind ever produced which

WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD,

IT WILL MEND LEATHER,

IT WILL MEND GLASS,

IT WILL MEND IVORY,

IT WILL MEND CHINA,

IT WILL MEND MARBLE,

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,

IT WILL MEND BONE, CORAL, LAVA, and in fact every thing but Metal.

An article cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended.

Extracts.

"Every housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—New York Times.

"It is so convenient to have in the house."—New York Express.

"It is always ready; this commends it to everybody."—New York Independent.

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water."—Wilke's Spirit of the Times.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

\$10.00 per year saved in every family by One Bottle of

American Cement Glue.

Price 25 cents per Bottle.

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Price 25 cents per Bottle.

Very liberal deductions to Wholesale Dealers. Terms cash.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLY, Sole Manufacturers, 78 William Street, corner of Liberty Street, New York.

FOR THE EAST.

1861.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

FORMERLY MILWAUKEE AND M. R. R.

Through to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars.

The shortest, quickest and most direct route from all points North and Northwest to Madison, Janesville, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc.,

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE.

The shortest, most comfortable and most direct route to the East. Passengers by this route arrive at Prairie du Chien at 9 A. M., (after breakfast on board steamer), and have a daylight ride to Chicago, without change of cars, in ample time to get supper and take the evening trains East, or at Milwaukee, in time for the evening boat of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad line.

No change of passengers or baggage between Prairie du Chien and Chicago or Milwaukee.

Passengers by this route avoid changing from boat to cars between twelve and five o'clock in the morning, and the long omnibus ride at Milwaukee to such as go to Chicago.

The boats of this line carry no produce to La Crosse, will have no detention at this point, and the public may depend on sure connections at Prairie du Chien.

Baggage will be checked through to all points East and South, thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No omnibus charges in Chicago.

The time by this favorite route is always as quick, and the fare will be always as low as by any other route.

Superior Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Be sure to purchase Tickets via Prairie du Chien.

For through tickets apply to C. L. Chase, under the Winslow House, St. Anthony.

J. H. Thompson, under the Nicollet House, Minneapolis.

D. W. Armstrong, Stillwater.

George W. Seymour, Taylor Falls.

And of all the Agents between St. Paul and Prairie du Chien.

Chas. Thompson, Ticket Agent, Corner Jackson Street and Levee.

Borah & Champlin, Freight Agents.

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FORMERLY MILWAUKEE AND M. R. R.

Through to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSE OWNERS.

JOHNS & CROSLY,

IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING

The cheapest and most durable Roofing in use.

IT is Fire and Water Proof.

It can be applied to NEW and OLD ROOFS of ALL KINDS, steep or flat, and to shingle roofs without removing the shingles.

The cost is only about One-Third That of Tin and IS TWICE AS DURABLE.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada West India, and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as Factories, Warehouses, Churches, Railroad Depots, Car, and other public Buildings, generally, Government Buildings, &c. by the principal Builders, Architects and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the cheapest and most durable roofing in use. It is every respect a fire, water, weather and time proof covering roof of all kinds.

This is the only material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by GUTTA PERCHA AND INDIA RUBBER.

No Heat is required in making Application: The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered with it in the same day.

It can be applied by any one, and when diluted forms a perfectly dry Proof surface, with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by Heat, Cold, Storms, Striking of Rods, Bores, nor any external action whatever.

Liquid

Gutta Percha Cement

For coating Metals of all kinds when exposed to the action of the weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs of all kinds.

This is the only composition known which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates, for any length of time, when applied to metals, on which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of paint, much less, and will last three times as long; and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction or expansion of tin and other metal roofs, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

Leaky tin and other metal roof can be readily repaired with Gutta Percha Cement, and prevented further corrosion and leakage, thereby ensuring a perfectly water-tight and durable surface.

This cement is especially adapted for the preservation of Iron Railings, Stairs, Ranges, Sinks, Agricultural Implements, &c., also for general manufacturing use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT.

For preserving and repairing Tin and other Metal Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of metals, and will not crack in cold or run in warm weather.

These materials are adapted to all climates, and are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country at short notice. For Gutta Percha Roofing in rolls, sent prepared for use, and Gutta Percha Cement in barrels with full particulars for application.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will make liberal and satisfactory arrangements with responsible parties who would like to establish themselves in a permanent and lucrative business.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH

We can give abundant proof of all we claim in favor of our Improved Roofing Materials, having applied them to several thousand Roofs in New York City and vicinity.

Johns & Crosley,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 78 WM. ST. (Corner of Liberty Street), NEW YORK

Full descriptive Circulars and prices will be furnished on application.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FINISH

TAYLORS FALLS

REPORTER

FEB 23 THRU JUL 31
1860 1862

Title: Taylors Falls REPORTER		272-6 - 1978	
1:1 - 3:24			
Inclusive Dates:	Feb 23 1860	Jul 31 1862*	
Missing Issues: 1860 Apr 5, Dec 13 1861 Feb 7, Apr 4, p. 1 & 2, May 2, 9, & 30, Jul 25, Oct 24 1862 Jan 2, Jul 10 & 24		Originals held by: MHS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>	
Prepared by: V.A. Rogers	Date: 6/27/1978	Format: 1A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2B <input type="checkbox"/>	
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Target Resolution: /mm	O.K. <input type="checkbox"/> Reject <input type="checkbox"/>	Length:	

